

Kentucky News

Henderson, March 17.—The county wool pool, held since June, for which an offer of 26 cents had been received, was sold to a Louisville firm at from 13 to 23 cents. The pool represented 175 growers.

Hazard, March 17.—Improvements that will cost approximately \$438,000 have been begun in the Hazard yards of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. A ten stall roundhouse is being built, machine shop installed, and additional tracks laid.

Louisville, March 17.—Under auspices of the Kentucky Society, Sons of the American Revolution, a movement has been inaugurated for a mammoth pageant or community drama in Louisville, based on the founding and history of the city. Three performances on three separate days, September 1, 2, and 3, have been proposed.

Frankfort, March 16.—The Old Kentucky Home Commission today decided to close its option on Federal Hill, Bardstown, the home where Stephen Collins Foster wrote his memorable song. The commission announced that it had money enough on hand to make its purchase possible.

Frankfort, March 17.—Governor Edwin P. Morrow today offered \$500 reward for the arrest and conviction of each member of the mob which lynched Richard James, a negro, in Woodford county Sunday morning, or for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of each member of the mob.

Pineville, March 16.—Fire damaged the Ingram building on Main street in the closely settled business district here Sunday morning, the loss amounting to about \$4,000. By hard work on the part of the fire department and volunteers, the fire was confined to the one building, although goods in adjoining buildings were damaged by smoke and water. The fire caught in the pressing shop back of the City Barber Shop, until recently the Gilreath barber shop.

KENTUCKY CROP AND LAND VALUE REPORT

Louisville, March 14.—The March crop report issued by U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates in cooperation with State Commissioner of Agriculture W. C. Hanna shows that Kentucky farmers have on hand an unusually large percentage of last year's crops of corn and oats, and that land values in Kentucky have fallen sharply within the last year. The reduction of livestock feeding, the mild winter and the decline of prices, with slow movement, are the chief causes for this unusually large percentage of grain crops held over by farmers.

Of last year's Kentucky corn crop 50 percent (or 50,325,000 bushels) was still held by farmers, March 1, 1921, compared to 36 percent of the 1919 crop (or 29,700,000 bushels) on farms March 1, 1920. About 15 percent of Kentucky's 1920 wheat crop (or 842,000 bushels), was held on farms March 1, 1921, compared to 11 percent of the 1919 crop (or 1,138,000 bushels) on farms March 1, 1920. Of the 1920 Kentucky oat crop farmers held 36 percent (or 2,961,000 bushels) March 1, 1921, compared to 25 percent of the 1919 crop (2,475,000 bushels) on farms March 1, 1920. About 10 percent of Kentucky's 1920 barley crop (or 11,000 bushels) was still on farms March 1, 1921, compared to 20 percent of the 1919 crop (or 20,000 bushels) still on farms March 1, 1920.

Average land values, according to reports from farmers and others throughout Kentucky, have fallen since March 1, 1920, from \$85.00 average for improved farm lands a year ago, to \$65.00 average March 1, 1921, and from \$62.00 average for unimproved farm lands a year ago to \$46.00 average March 1, 1921. The average value reported this spring for poor plow land is \$33.00 compared to \$42.00 a year ago; good plow land \$75.00 compared to \$95.00 a year ago; and average of all grades of plow land \$53.00 compared to \$70.00 March 1, 1920. As there have been comparatively few sales during the last several months these estimated values are based partly on last fall sales and prices at which farmers are now holding, as well as on recent sales, these estimates being, therefore, largely visionary.

The average cash rent paid for Kentucky farms, where an entire

U. S. News

Washington, March 21.—An entirely new attack on the validity of the prohibition amendment, based upon the requirement that it be ratified within seven years was made today in the Supreme Court.

Chicago, March 19.—An explosion of grain dust rocked the entire Southern section of Chicago early tonight, wrecked one of the world's largest grain elevators and broke every window within a radius of a mile.

Washington, March 18.—President Harding has had his first taste of the Irish problem and has met the issue squarely by declining to permit the United States Government to be drawn into any action that might be construed as a recognition of the Irish Republic.

El Paso, Texas, March 18.—United States soldiers and immigration officers early today were patrolling the Mexican border near here where from 10 o'clock Thursday until 1 a. m. they had exchanged shots with a party believed to be Mexican smugglers in which three Americans were wounded.

Pittsburg, March 19.—Something like seventeen billions of dollars must be provided by the federal government within the next thirty months to meet its running expenses and refunding operations, Secretary Weeks, of the War department, declared tonight in an address before the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce.

Washington, March 17.—President Harding continued today his conferences with foreign envoys, receiving Baron Shidehara, the Japanese ambassador, at the White House. The conference is understood to have had to do with several international subjects of mutual interest to the United States and Japan.

Washington, March 21.—Production of cotton, exclusive of lint, amounted to 13,937,775 running bales, counting round as half bales or 13,965,754 equivalent 500 pound bales, for the 1920 crop, according to the final spinning report of the season issued today by the census bureau.

Washington, March 21.—Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, called on President Harding today and announced afterward that he had urged the appointment of an internal revenue commissioner "who will stand for an honest enforcement of the prohibition law." "I am sure the President realizes the importance of the situation," said he.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18.—Any attempts to reduce wages of coal miners in the United States will be resisted by the Miners' Union, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, declared today in announcing such a policy has been approved by the union's executive board now in session here. The union miners, it was said, have contracts at present wage scales that continue until March 31, 1922.

Washington, March 21.—A plan designed to effect a saving of millions of dollars annually in the operation of the railroads of the country, by coordination of their facilities and service through operation of a railway service agency to be created by act of Congress was presented to Chairman Cummins of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today by the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities. S. David Warfield, president of the organization, announced in presenting the plan that its adoption would be urged later at hearings before the committee.

Washington, March 21.—The Fordney emergency tariff bill, precisely as vetoed by former President Wilson, will be rushed through Congress as the first important legislation of the extra session. According to the request of President Harding for passage of a measure designed to help the farmers and asking for protection against foreign competition, Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee turned about today to revive the Fordney bill after agreeing almost unanimously a week ago not to consider any emergency legislation ahead of a permanent tariff and revenue revision.

farm was rented in 1920, was reported as \$916.00, and the average size of such rented farms as 112 acres. Where plow lands alone were rented for cash the average cash rent was \$9.70 an acre.

EASTERTIDE IN THE HOLY CITY



Easter Crowd in a Street of Jerusalem.

It is very beautiful, the spirit of Easter in these ancient villages adjacent to Jerusalem, where it is in the Holy City where the chief interest of Easter centers, of course, for it is here that the three great ceremonies of Holy week take place—the Washing of the Feet on Thursday at noon; Holy fire, Saturday noon, and Easter mass at midnight, which concludes the prolonged fast and ushers in Easter Sunday.

All the narrow, dirty alleys called streets are thronged with multitudes of adoring people, threading their way toward the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Suddenly there is a wild clangor of bells, but after the first notes one is unable to even discern them above the roar of voices, the ceaseless tramping, the grounding of muskets, the whining of beggars, the cries of the vendors lined all along the walls and the steps of the church with their beads, glass bracelets, mother-of-pearl rosaries, crosses of cedar, sacred pictures, sweetmeats, foods and sirups, the marvels of which they are crying to the heavens. Even money changers are doing business as they did in the courts of the temple. It is all more like a fair than a portal to the holy of holies. There are Arabs and Syrians, natives from Lebanon, Damascus, Hebron and all the little villages we have visited; there are Bedouins, Egyptians, English, Americans, negroes, Kabalis, Copts and Turks. But the latter is less dominating in his fez than of yore.

THREE WORDS TELL STORY OF EASTER

Christianity Based on Simple Phrase That Points the Glorious Story of Resurrection.



was young and its priests and advocates were actively stamping out heathen customs, or turning to Christian usage those which could not be obliterated, these forms of Easter greeting and response became the universal custom.

They were accompanied by the Easter kiss, as much a part of the salutation as the set form of words, "He Is Risen!"

The words in this age are not spoken in general greeting. The custom has centered in the spokesmen for the people, and the greetings ring from pulpits in all Christian churches. They are sung by the choirs of the civilized world.

Thus does the manner but not the custom change in Christian religious observances. The kiss, which always accompanied Easter greetings in the days when those observing it were not as legion as today, has been forgotten—set aside as being unnecessary.

The Divine Message.

Probably no other feast day, or no other world event has its import described so truly, so significantly, as Easter day. Three words tell the story of the event on which Christianity is founded. Three words tell of the Resurrection, on which the hope of the world and all the world to come, is

founded. Three words tell of the plan of Redemption—of the divine purpose of Christ.

There was a time prior to the activity of reformers in the sixteenth century, when Easter Sunday was referred to as the "Sunday of Joy," when dancing and sports were the order of the occasion and when the clergy related stories and traditions from the pulpits with a view of developing the laughter of the congregation. This practice was not developed from a spirit of irreverence. The people in those days thought of Easter as the most joyful day of the calendar, and it was natural that they should consider laughter as being an integral part of a day of joy, hence the pains the clergy were at to tickle the risibilities of the people.

The reformers changed this order. They began to think more seriously of the Easter festival, and when they arrived at a deeper understanding of the meaning of "He Is Risen," their way was clear to them. The solemnity of the three words convinced them that levity in the churches was not in keeping with reverential, dignified, or decent feelings. The manner changed, but not the custom.

Herald of Easter Morn.
Out of the Reformation came the three words stronger in meaning than ever, and on down through the corridors of time they have heralded Easter morning.

If one were to become analytical in observing the Easter season it would not be difficult to arrive at the conclusion that the occasion, wherever it is recognized, is rooted in the hearts of individuals. Easter joy is not the result of usage or of custom as much as it springs naturally from the spirits of the people—spirits touched with the joy of great awakening which offered future glory to the world. All these thoughts blend together in anticipating the dawn of Easter morning; all these thoughts fill the lives of the earth's peoples.

Even the chiming of the church bells on Easter morning have a special significance. They seem to be clearer and more appealing. Many of those who have stepped outside the accepted boundaries of religion have been brought back within the fold on Easter morning by no other influence than the thoughts rising within them at the sound of chimes. They may have heard the same chimes many other mornings; heard the sound in an unconscious sort of manner, without being stirred by any new emotion. But on Easter morning—that is different, for it is not the world awakening and are not the people, with the brightness of the season reflected upon them, answering the calling bells?

FRAGRANT BELLS OF EASTER.

Oh, fragrant bells of Easter
You softly ring at dawn,
In mossy dell and woodland,
By garden bed and lawn,
Where winter's snows have melted
The brooks again are free
To ripple on in gladness
And share your minstrelsy,
Oh, chosen bells of Easter
'Tis yours to bud and bloom,
To tell the wondrous story
Of life from out the tomb,
Where war has left its fallows
You lift above the sod
Your loving cups, sweet censers
That bear the Peace of God.

A Helpful Hint.

"ART-T-T" growled a hypercritical customer in the rapid fire restaurant. "This confounded piece of meat is so tough I can hardly eat it!"
"Get it down on the floor where you can put your foot on it, when you gnaw it," briskly returned Heloise, the waitress.—Kansas City Star.

HORRIBLE TALES TOLD BY REFUGEES

BODIES THROWN UPON ICE AFTER WHOLESALE KILLING BY SOVIET FORCES.

Refugees Undergo Hardships in Effecting Escape—Weights Are Placed in Pockets of Victims to Cause Them to Sink in Gulf of Finland.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Stockholm.—Details of the fall of Kronstadt before the repeated onslaughts of the Bolshevik army, under command of Leon Trotsky, Soviet War Minister, have been brought here by refugees. In the citadel, according to the refugees, about 1,700 men were left endeavoring to fight their way toward the east, and in the other fortresses about 1,000 were made prisoner by the Bolshevik. All officers and leaders among the military forces and civilians immediately were picked out and on Trotsky's order, given before the final attack, were executed. Their bodies were thrown upon the ice of the Gulf of Finland, with stones and scrap iron in the pockets, so that they will sink when the ice breaks up, probably a fortnight hence. All the other rebel soldiers interned are awaiting the future, which according to the refugees, most likely will bring executions.

As food is scarce and the victorious Soviet army is on half rations, the situation of the prisoners easily is understandable, the refugees point out. The horrors of the days of storming can not be described, the refugees say. The insurrectionary forces repeatedly were betrayed by inhabitants sympathizing with the Bolsheviks and small bodies of the rebels were fired upon and mowed down by machine guns in the hands of local communists. The garrison was not strong enough to rush upon these forces of communists and simultaneously repulse attacks from the outside. Every one, old or young, man or woman, with or without weapons, who got in the way of or was hunted by the Bolsheviks was killed immediately, the refugees assert, no quarter being asked for and none being given.

The town of Kronstadt suffered severely. At the beginning of the retreat by the insurrectionists big fires were in progress in five places. The stream of refugees from Kronstadt has ceased, according to dispatches from Terioki, on the Finnish frontier. Only a few men arrived, after an adventurous night, clad in white and with severely wounded hands, sustained when creeping for miles along the ice in order to escape detection by the many Bolshevik patrols. Bolsheviks, refugees say, have established a circular chain of sentries and patrols around Kronstadt, through which it virtually is impossible to break. Kronstadt had big stores of army equipment, which explained the good attitude of the soldiers and sailors arriving in Finland. The latter country will have great difficulty in feeding the hungry refugees, as normally she must import more than two-thirds of the grain and flour consumed.

Tax Suit Lost.

Washington.—The Federal Government lost an important income tax suit when the United States Court of Claims held that every estate, the net amount of which exceeds \$50,000 and which has been or hereafter is compelled to pay the Federal estate tax, is entitled to deduct the amount so paid from its income tax return. The effect of the decision, should it be sustained by the Court to which the Government noted an appeal, will be that the Government not only will be compelled to refund all taxes already collected by estates under such circumstances, but will be unable to collect similar amounts from estates in the future.

Mob Storms Building.

Tokyo.—Riotous scenes were enacted at a meeting of the Kensei-Kai, or Opposition party, which had gathered here to discuss an open letter written by Secretary Hiroka, of the Seiyu-Kai party, charging Viscount Kato, President of the Kensei-Kai with accepting a bribe. The meeting was attended by 10,000 persons, and when Representatives Tomezaburo Shimizu attempted to speak a dozen men rushed forward and demolished the platform.

Check on Aliens Lost.

Washington.—The Department of State and Labor have asked the Department of Justice to determine whether or not Congress, in repealing war-time laws, inadvertently removed the statutes under which the Government has maintained a check abroad on undesirable aliens seeking to migrate to the United States. State and labor offices doubt that any passport laws remain on the statute books, although Congress plainly intended them to remain and provided money for their enforcement.

World News

On Sunday the long expected plebiscite was taken to determine whether Silesia should belong to Germany or Poland. The event passed off without disturbance, since the Allies had prepared for the occasion. The vote was in favor of Germany and will give her a section rich in coal, iron, zinc and other minerals. This is the largest piece of territory in which a plebiscite has thus far been taken. It is rumored that Poland will oppose the decision, but the Allies are prepared to enforce the vote.

It is reported that the French statesman, Viviani, is soon to visit the United States. He is one of the strongest speakers in France and made a good impression when he visited this country during the course of the war. It is believed that he is coming to urge upon the United States the importance of joining the League of Nations, and that he will offer to make it possible to remove the tenth article, which was such a stumbling block to the Senate.

Great Britain has just closed a compact with Soviet-Russia for mutual trade. Inter-communication between the countries will be restored. Russia is to stop all propaganda in the direction of India, and is to clear the approaches to her harbor of mines. This arrangement does not carry with it a recognition of the Soviet Government. It is probable that this settlement will not meet opposition from France, since England has supported her policy for enforcing reparation from Germany.

It has been decided to bring before the United States in April the Treaty which provides for a payment to the South American state of Colombia of a sum of \$25,000,000 to make good for injuries done her in the separation of Panama during Roosevelt's administration. Although the Senate has refused to ratify this treaty during President Wilson's administration, there is reason to believe it will do so when it is brought up in April. Senator Lodge has already faced about and will vote to ratify.

The proposed renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance has met with opposition from New Zealand, a colony of Great Britain. The ground for opposition is the fear that it may open the way for Japanese immigration into New Zealand. The feeling both in that colony and in Australia is as strong against a Japanese population as it is in the United States. It is probable, however, that the alliance will be renewed.

The Polish constitution has been completed and adopted, and it is expected that it will be put into operation very soon. It is modeled after the French government, and provides for a President elected by the two houses in joint session, for a tenure of seven years. Progress is being made in the settlement of large problems. Peace has been made with Russia, and the uncertainty in regard to Silesia has been removed.

The United States in her service as mediator between Panama and Costa Rica, in a contested boundary line, has decided in favor of Costa Rica. The decision has greatly pleased all Latin American countries, as it would have been to the advantage of the United States to have decided the matter in favor of Panama. It was found, however, that Panama had made an agreement about the boundary, and it was decided that she must live up to it. Such a decision is highly creditable.

Freak of Acoustics.

In the whispering gallery of St. Paul's cathedral in London the faintest sound is faithfully conveyed from one side of the dome to the other, but can not be heard at any intermediate point.

Accounting for the Blue.

Mrs. Bacon.—They do say that a single grain of indigo will color a ton of water.
Mr. Bacon.—Do you suppose that is why the milk is so blue this morning, dear?

Cigarette Smoking.

Cigarette smoking is on the increase all over the world, according to a census of the industry. In 1919 39,000,000 "cotton nails" were smoked in the United States and more than 16,000,000,000 were exported.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKee

McKee, March 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brumback from Hamilton, O., are visiting friends and relatives in McKee.—Uncle Bill Turner, who has been sick for some time, is no better.—Mrs. Tyra Linnhart is very sick.—Superintendent H. F. Minter made a business trip to Alcorn last week.—Mr. Fulton, manager of the Turkey Foot Lumber Co., who has been in Nevada for a year on account of his health, has returned and taken up his work again. He is very much improved.—Marian Baker will leave tomorrow for Berea, where she will attend school.—An effort is being made to have a summer training school for teachers at McKee to begin June 6 and continue five weeks with six days a week. Also Berea Normal School is offering five weeks of professional training to Jackson county teachers on very liberal terms for both board and tuition.

Bradshaw

Bradshaw, March 18.—William Napier had a working last Thursday, had lots of help and got some nice work done.—Mrs. Leatha Norton and family returned from Hamilton last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith attended church at Gray Hawk last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. James Bailey made a business trip to Conway last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Boggs and Miss Martha Bennett visited relatives in McKee last Saturday.—Misses Dora Sparks spent last Sunday with Miss Bertha Smith.—Thomas Shepherd took a pleasure trip to Birch Lick Saturday evening.—Misses Maxie Wilson of Moores Creek is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jesse Boggs, this week.—Andrew Shepherd is hauling dirt to Turkey Foot.—Sunday-school will begin at the Smith schoolhouse March 27, 2 p. m. Rip VanWinkle must wake up again. We are wanting to hear some news from Sand Gap.

Hugh

Hugh, March 21.—Sunday-school is progressing nicely.—D. C. Hart is moving the sawmill to the uncle Bob Benze place.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy McKinney were visiting their parents at Berea, Sunday.—Miss Ethel Baker, who is going to school at Berea, was visiting Gertrude and Farrie Abrams Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Colman Kindred spent last Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Hart.—Jim Clemmons, while rolling logs, was struck by a sapling on the jaw. Several of his teeth are knocked loose.—Mrs. Lillie Green and Bradley Baker were married recently. The couple spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Baker. We wish them much joy all through life.—Mary Kirby of Kirby Knob spent last week with her sister, Sarah Cates.—Aunt Bettie Croley is visiting her son, Joe Croley, at Bobtown this week.

Carico

Carico, March 22.—The little infants of May Robinson are a little better at present.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Durham, a fine boy, the 17th.—Henry Ford and family moved

to Island City the 19 of this month.—Sam Roberts has been catching some fine fish of late.—Mrs. J. F. Roberts was visiting her father, W. H. Evans, of Moores Creek, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Orbin Smith has forty little chicks this spring.—John Summers had a working last week and had nineteen hands and lots of work was done.—Isaac Himes is sick.—Aunt Rutha Milburn is returning to Livingston, Ky., to her home. She has been staying with her brother, Isaac Himes.—Scott Tussey had a sprouting last week and got a fine lot of work done.—Mrs. James Durham was visiting her daughter last Saturday.—We are sorry to hear of the death of Sam Nelson of Parrott, Ky.

Pigeon Roost

Pigeon Roost, March 21.—Farmers are very busy sowing oats and plowing for corn. You don't hear tobacco mentioned or see any beds sown this spring. We think Pigeon Roost is about cured of the tobacco habit.—Albert Powell has traded his stock of goods at Bond for a farm in Ohio.—R. E. Taylor attended county court at McKee today.—Charley Baldwin will begin a singing school at Pigeon Roost next Saturday evening. Everybody is invited to come, as Mr. Baldwin is one of the best qualified singing teachers in Ky.—Robert Settle has purchased a farm in this community from Mr. Hudson of Bond. Mr. Settle is a good citizen, and we will be glad to have him in our community.—The Pigeon Roost Farmers' Club and Junior Agricultural Club met Friday night, March 11. County Agent W. R. Reynolds was present and awarded certificates of merit to the following Junior Club members: Albert Davis, Laura Davis, Earl Moore, Bessie Taylor, Stella Taylor, Coleman Taylor, Hazel Johnston, Mona Moore, Walter Moore, Cora Moore, Virgil Moore, Della Cunigan, May Davis, Earl Davis, Oscar Steele, Oscar Nichols, Hugh Taylor, Beatrice Brewer.—R. E. Taylor and Thomas Jody have a carload of fertilizer for sale at Bond and Nichols. All who wish to buy had better see them.—Sunday-school will begin at this place next Sunday at 2 p. m., with an Easter program by the children; also an egg hunt for the little folks.

GARRARD COUNTY

White Lick

White Lick, March 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Green and family moved to Lancaster last week.—Rev. C. A. VanWinkle filled his regular appointment at Level Green Saturday night and Sunday.—Rev. Willie P. Rogers preached at Leven Green last Sunday week. A large crowd was out to hear him.—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hounshell visited Mrs. Hounshell's brother, Si Foley, who is very low with tuberculosis at Richmond, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Andy Matlock of Nina visited Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Creech last Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Robinson's baby is ill.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Rhodus' baby, who has been ill for several weeks, is not improving much.—Mr. and Mrs. John VanWinkle visited Mr. Crit Robinson last Sunday week.—

Lionel Calico and Miss Nannie Day were married about two weeks ago. They have the best wishes of the writer.—Mrs. J. B. Creech and daughter, Florence, visited Mr. and Mrs. Andy Matlock at Nina from Thursday until Sunday.—Mrs. Harrison Creech, who has been ill, is better.—Miss Addie Rhodus has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Willie Rhodus the past two weeks.—Mrs. C. A. VanWinkle and children visited Mr. and Mrs. W. W. West Sunday night. Clarence Green and daughters, Anna May and Georgia, were visitors at Level Green Sunday.

Lowell

Lowell, March 22.—Mrs. Nannie Lee and Miss Luna Anglin left for Richmond Monday to be gone a week.—Mrs. Alice Pollard from Lancaster was a visitor of W. M. Childers Sunday and Sunday night.—Mrs. Lena Brown and children are visiting her aunt, Emma Kinnard, this week.—H. H. Hall and daughter and W. M. Childers and daughters were in Lancaster shopping Friday and Saturday.—Miss Allie Paynter entertained a number of friends Sunday afternoon.—Roy Hatfield was in Lowell taking pictures Sunday.—Miss Karon Anglin and Miss Mary Childers returned to school Monday, after two weeks' absence with mumps.—H. H. Hall was in Lancaster on business.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, March 19.—County attorney C. E. Tyree made a business trip to Lexington for a few days this week.—The candidates for the various county offices are beginning to stir fast and thick in this neck of the woods.—The Board of Supervisors to supervise the Tax Commissioner's books met last Monday, but adjourned till next Monday, the 21st, owing to a few vacancies on the board. The State Tax Commission has asked that this county be raised \$225,000 for the year 1920.—Judge Sam Hurst, who has been holding court at Jackson for the last two weeks, came home here Saturday, as he had adjourned court until Monday.—Superintendent of Schools J. P. Thomas was in Frankfort a few days this week in business with State Superintendent G. W. Colvin. Superintendent Thomas was elected County Superintendent of Schools for the next four years, with an increase of salary, at a meeting of the county board of education, which met March 14.—Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Hieronymus and little boy of Primrose were visiting in town last of the week a few days.—The farmers are beginning to farm on a small scale in this county.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, March 21.—Mrs. W. J. Gentry will move to Zoe, Lee county, about the first of April. Mr. Gentry holds a position at that place.—Ezra Nargraves and Silas Moore passed thru Island City Saturday, enroute to Sexton's Creek.—Services at the Southern Methodist church Sunday. The leader is Brother Sizemore.—Miss Grova Bowman entertained several young folks at her home Sunday evening.—The report here today is that Dewey Tinchier was shot near Green Hall, the bullet entering his bowels. They have taken Tinchier to Richmond.—Andy Becknell and family were the guests of his father and mother, Will and Nan Becknell, Sunday.—A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Mack Pennington recently. His

name is Elmer.—The following was written by Della Bowman, 1541 Moore St., Cincinnati: Dear Father, the thirteenth of March is your birthday; yet we are far away, with love and tenderness within our hearts for our father while we are apart. The good and pure existing love that God sends down to us from above, the goodness of it always lasts and brings sweet memories of the past. Far away across the hills is a thought within me thrills. With beautiful visions I now can see when I was toddling around your knee; that was the happiest hour I ever had. With baby tongue I called for dad, when life's little worries were but a sting, I called for dad to soothe the pain. The sixty-eighth birthday now is here, and I have nothing to doubt or fear that God will give you many more as happy as you have had before.

MADISON COUNTY

Harts

Harts, March 22.—There is a fine prospect for a good fruit crop thru this section, but we are afraid Jack Frost will visit us.—Quite a number of folks from here attended the Silver Creek Sunday-school Convention last Sunday, and reported a fine time.—Mrs. Burley Linnhart, who has been very sick, is reported convalescent.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom McQueen have taken little May Pingleton to raise. She is nine years old and an orphan. They are to be commended for this.—The Sunday-school at this place will give a social Saturday night, March 26. Everybody invited to come and enjoy themselves. A. B. Strong, our superintendent and teacher, is doing wonderful work for our community.—"Cheer up, sad hearts, And cease repining, Behind the clouds The sun is still shining. Thy fate is the common fate of all— Into each life some rain must fall."

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, March 21.—Mrs. John Guinn and children visited her mother, Mrs. Jas. Guinn, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wallace of Waco, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Calico, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace and Misses Kate and Helen Baker were the guests of Mrs. Jas. Wallace Sunday.—Bert Guinn and family of Mt. Vernon are moving into the house recently vacated by Dave Bowlin. We are glad to welcome them into our neighborhood again.—Mrs. Robert Elkin and children visited Mrs. R. W. Elkin Sunday.—Mrs. Jas. Wallace and Emma visited Mrs. William Wallace Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Moore were visiting relatives in Wallacetown Sunday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Goochland

Goochland, March 20.—Lawrence Powell and Grote Abrams passed thru our town a few days ago enroute to Mt. Vernon, where they had thirty head of horses and mules for sale.—The United States marshal has been doing away with a lot of moonshine stills lately on the Jackson county side. We hope that we shall not have anything like that to be troubled with, as it is destroying a lot of young men and old men, too, in the country.—A. P. Gabbard is about to get his side room and porch completed. This will add a great deal to the looks of his store, and make it more convenient as a place of business. This store lives up to its rep-

Potts' GOLD DUST Flour

is made of best wheat and by most improved methods

BEST BY TEST

For Sale By All Grocers

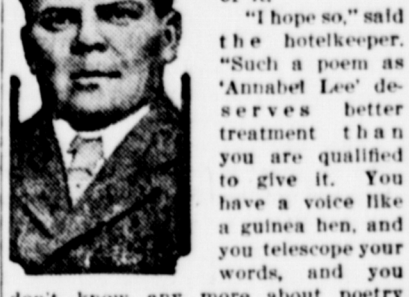
R. L. POTTS & SON Whites Station, Ky.

Phone 156-3



HARD ON THE POETS

"I'M SCHEDULED to recite 'Annabel Lee' at an entertainment tonight," confessed the retired merchant, "I've been repenting the poem to myself almost constantly for several days, and know every comma in it, but I'm afraid that when I stand up to recite, I'll have forgotten every word of it."



"I hope so," said the hotelkeeper. "Such a poem as 'Annabel Lee' deserves better treatment than you are qualified to give it. You have a voice like a guinea hen, and you telescope your words, and you don't know any more about poetry than a porcupine knows about Paradise. If you'd stand up and recite a few pages from a mail-order catalogue I have no doubt you'd put the proper feeling into it, and move your audience to tears, but it's a crime for a man like you to mangle a beautiful

utation of selling good goods cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

Johnetta

Johnetta, March 21.—Rev. W. M. Durham filled his regular appointment at New Hope church Saturday and Sunday with good attendance.—Isaac Bowman is contemplating moving to Perry county, where he will receive employment from the mines.—Elijah Abney of Disputanta attended church here Sunday.—Mrs. Fannie Abney is very poorly with rheumatism.—Mossie Chasteen was in Mt. Vernon shopping last week.—Spencer Abney was visiting relatives here Saturday and Sunday.—Hurrah for The Citizen and its many readers.

ESTILL COUNTY

Locust Branch

Locust Branch, March 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Melvina Kindred were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Bicknell, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeff French were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Cox Sunday afternoon.—The young folks spent the day at Bee Rives Sunday.—The Locust Branch school will close Friday, after a three-months session.—Oats and grass sowing are in progress.—We wish everyone a joyful and happy Easter next Sunday.—Mrs. John Campbell, who has been on the sick list, is better.—A. P. Alcorn has moved to Melvina Kindred's.

poem, full of sentiment and melody. "There ought to be a law against that sort of thing. Some of the best poems in the country have been ruined by common or garden elocutionists. Nowadays people smile when you mention 'Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight.' It has been recited so much by people with cracked voices that it has become a joke. Yet if you examine the poem calmly and impartially you will find that it has a great deal of merit.

"In the schools the pupils are permitted to recite some of our best poems, and the poems aren't fit for anything after it. The school authorities should prohibit this sort of thing, and prepare a volume of cheap asbestos poetry that is fool proof, that can't be injured, no matter what you do to it. There is plenty of punk poetry in the world, and a collection of this stuff would serve the schoolboy elocutionists just as well as the high class poetry that is so easily spoiled.

"When I went to school, about a hundred years ago, there was a tall, freckled, gangling boy, who talked through his nose, with a sort of whine that sounded like filling a saw. There was to be a school entertainment, and this boy was down for a recitation. The teacher never asked him what he was going to recite, but gave him the right of way. Teachers continue to make the same mistake, even as we go to press. They should choose the poems which are to be butchered to make a Roman holiday and select something that won't rip, ravel or run down at the heel.

"This boy stood up before the school and droned through Gray's 'Elegy.' Now, that's one of the best rhymes ever composed. It was written by a journeyman poet who put in seven years at it, in the time when they had ten-hour days. He wanted to leave behind him a poem that would stand the severest tests of the government inspectors, and he did. In my opinion there is nothing better in any language. It is rather melancholy, but it has a sort of doggone soothing quality that is a balm to the bruised spirit of a landlord when he finds that the receipts of his hotel don't equal the expenses.

"Time and again, when discouraged and played out, I have started to read that poem, and as soon as I get fairly into it, I seem to see that blamed gangling schoolboy, in his high-water garments, and hear him droning through those verses, making a noise like a sawmill on a wet day. It's more than forty years since he made a violent assault upon the Elegy, but it seems like yesterday. It's the same way with Hamlet's 'Soliloquy.' Every time I hear or see that gem I think of a fat youth who recited it in our school, and then I burst into tears.

"There's no sense in such a business, and congress ought to do something, doggone it."

Raised Bills Flood Town.

Marion, O.—By detaching corners from bills and pasting them on to other bills in such a manner as to make it difficult to detect fraud, swindlers have flooded Marion with their handiwork, according to a warning issued by local bankers. Ones have been raised to tens, twos and fives to twenties, ones and twos to tens and twos and fives to twenties. "Look at your paper money," the warning reads.

Your Opportunity

COLLEGIATE—The crown of the whole Institution, which provides standard courses in all advanced subjects. Courses leading to Classical, Scientific, Philosophical and Literary Degrees.

NORMAL—The school which trains both rural and city teachers, with special attention given to rural teaching. Equal standing with State Normals, and graduates are given state certificates, 1-year, 3-year and 4-year courses. Six-year course beyond the common branches for B.Ped.

ACADEMY—The Preparatory course, four years, is the straight road to College. The English course of two years is designed for those who do not expect to teach nor go through College. It gives the best general education for those who cannot go further in school.

VOCATIONAL—Professional courses combined with literary subjects. For young men: Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Blacksmithing, Painting and Commerce. For young women: Home Science, Sewing, Nursing, Bookkeeping and Stenography.

FOUNDATION SCHOOL—General education in the common branches for students of good mental ability, above 15 years of age, who have been deprived of the advantages of early education.

MUSIC—Cabinet Organ, Piano, Singing, Theory, Band and Orchestra. A fine opportunity to become a good musician at a very low cost.

COST OF LIVING. By good business management and studied economy, the College is able to reduce the cost of living in Berea to the lowest possible figure. The times are working hard against us and the constant battle with the high cost of all commodities is a trying one, but thus far the College has won. Tuition is free, incidental fee \$5, \$6, and \$7 a term, according to the course taken, room and board for about \$125 a year and many other valuable and necessary additions to the student's school life, such as gymnasium, athletics, hospital and lectures are free. All students from the mountains above fifteen years of age, of good character, studious habits and a willingness to work are invited and will find a whole-hearted welcome to Berea, but they must make reservations in advance.

Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the College Secretary, MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Kentucky.



Ladies Hall and Main Dining Room

Cost Exceedingly Low

WITHIN THE REACH OF THE POOR.

Any ambitious boy or girl in the mountains can go through Berea College, or any of the Allied Departments, for \$150 a year. An each student is required to do some work, the above amount is reduced by the amount of work performed. A student of energy and reliability can greatly reduce the cash payment by work, but no student may expect to work out his entire expenses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE and may be in cash or labor credits or both.

EXPENSES FOR THE WINTER TERM

	Men	Women
Incidental fee for the term	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
Room upkeep for the term	8.40	8.40
Board, 6 weeks	16.50	16.00

Amount due first of term

Board, 6 weeks, due middle of term	\$30.90	\$29.40
	\$16.50	\$15.00

Total for term

	\$47.40	\$44.40
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For Vocational and Foundation students, subtract \$1.00 from the above incidental fee. For College students, add \$1.00. Every student must send \$4.00 deposit in advance, otherwise, room will not be reserved. Commerce, Stenography, Typewriting and Penmanship are from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra. Music is also from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra.



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IRVING BACHELLER

The Prodigal Village

by Irving Bacheller

ILLUSTRATIONS BY IRWIN MYERS

CHAPTER ONE

Which Introduces the Shepherd of the Birds.

The day that Henry Smix met and embraced Gasoline Power and went up Main street hand in hand with it is not yet forgotten. Their little journey produced an effect on the nerves and the remote future history of Bingville. They rushed at a group of citizens who were watching them, scattered it hither and thither, broke down a section of Mrs. Risley's picket fence and ran over a small boy. At the end of their brief misalliance, Gasoline Power seemed to express its opinion of Mr. Smix by hurling him against a telegraph pole and running wild in the park until it cooled its passion in the fountain pool. In the language of Hiram Blenkinsop, the place was badly "smixed up." Yet Mr. Smix was the object of unmerited criticism. He was like many other men in that quiet village—slow, deliberate, harmless and good-natured. The action of his intellect was not at all like that of a gasoline engine. Between the swiftness of the one and the slowness of the other, there was a wide zone full of possibilities. The engine had accomplished many things while Mr. Smix's intellect was getting ready to begin to act.

In speaking of this adventure, Hiram Blenkinsop made a wise remark: "My married life learnt me one thing," said he. "If you are thinkin' of hitchin' up a wild horse with a tame one, be careful that the tame one is the stoutest or it will do him no good."

The event had its tragic side and whatever Hiram Blenkinsop and other citizens of questionable taste may have said of it, the historian has no intention of treating it lightly. Mr. Smix and his neighbor's fence could be repaired, but not the small boy—Robert Emmet Moran, six years old, the son of the Widow Moran, who took in washing. He was in the nature of a sacrifice to the new god. He became a beloved cripple, known as the Shepherd of the Birds and altogether the most cheerful person in the village. His world was a little room of the second floor of his mother's cottage overlooking the big flower garden of Judge Crooker—his father having been the gardener and coachman of the judge. There were in this room an old pine bureau, a four-post bedstead, an armchair by the window, a small round nickel clock that sat on the bureau, a rubber tree and a very talkative little old tin soldier of the name of Bloggs who stood erect on a shelf with a gun in his hand and was always looking out of the window. The day of the tin soldier's arrival the boy had named him Mr. Bloggs and discovered his unusual qualities of mind and heart. He was a wise old soldier. It would seem, for he had some sort of answer for each of the many questions of Bob Moran. Indeed, as Bob knew, he had seen and suffered much, having traveled to Europe and back with the judge's family and been sunk for a year in a frog pond and been dropped in a jug of molasses, but through it all had kept his look of inextinguishable courage. The lonely lad talked, now and then, with the round, nickel clock or the rubber tree or the pine bureau, but mostly gave his confidences to the wise and genial Mr. Bloggs. When the spring arrived the garden, with its birds and flowers, became a source of joy and companionship for the little lad. Sitting by the open window, he used to talk to Pat Crowley, who was getting the ground ready for sowing. Later the slow procession of the flowers passed under the boy's window and greeted him with its fragrance and color.

But his most intimate friends were the birds. Robins, in the elm tree just beyond the window, woke him every summer morning. When he made his way to the casement, with the aid of two ropes which spanned his room, they came to him, lighting on his wrists and hands and clamoring for the seeds and crumbs which he was wont to feed them. Indeed, little Bob Moran soon learned the pretty lingo of every feathered tribe that camped in the garden. He could sound the pan pipe of the robin, the fairy flute of the oriole, the noisy guitar of the bobolink and the little piccolo of the song sparrow. Many of these dear friends of his came into the room and explored the rubber tree and sang in its branches. A colony of barn swallows lived under the eaves of the old weathered shed on the far side of the garden. There were many windows, each with a saucy head looking out of it. Suddenly half a dozen of these merry people would rush into the air and fill it with their frolic. They were like a lot of laughing schoolboys skating over invisible hills and hollows.

With a pair of field glasses, which Mrs. Crooker had loaned to him, Bob Moran had learned the nest habits of the whole summer colony in that wonderful garden. All day he sat by the open window with his work, an air

gun at his side. The robins would shout a warning to Bob when a cat stroled into that little paradise. Then he would drop his brushes, seize his gun and presently its missile would go whizzing through the air, straight against the side of the cat, who, feeling the sting of it, would bound through the flower beds and leap over the fence to avoid further punishment. Bob had also made an electric searchlight out of his father's old hunting jack and, when those red-breasted policemen sounded their alarm at night he was out of bed in a jiffy and sweeping the tree tops with a broom of light, the jack on his forehead. If he discovered a pair of eyes, the stinging missiles flew toward them in the light stream until the intruder was dislodged. Indeed, he was like a shepherd of old, keeping the wolves from his flock. It was the parish priest who first called him the Shepherd of the Birds.

Just opposite his window was the stub of an old pine partly covered with Virginia creeper. Near the top of it was a round hole and beyond it a small cavern which held the nest of a pair of flickers. Sometimes the female sat with her gray head protruding from this tiny oriel window of hers looking across at Bob. Pat Crowley was in the habit of calling this garden "Moran City," wherein the stub was known as Woodpecker Tower and the flower-bordered path as Fifth avenue, while the widow's cottage was always referred to as City hall and the weathered shed as the tenement district.

What a theater of unpremeditated art was this beautiful, big garden of the judge! There were those who felt sorry for Bob Moran, but his life was fuller and happier than theirs. It is doubtful if any of the world's travelers ever saw more of its beauty than he.

He had sugared the window-sill so that he always had company—bees and wasps and butterflies. The latter had interested him since the judge had called them "stray thoughts of God." He loved the chorus of an August night and often sat by his window listening to the songs of the tree crickets and katydids and seeing the innumerable firefly lanterns flashing among the flowers.

His work was painting scenes in the garden, especially bird tricks and attitudes. For this, he was indebted to Susan Baker, who had given him paints and brushes and taught him how to use them, and to an unusual aptitude for drawing.

One day Mrs. Baker brought her daughter Pauline with her—a pretty blue-eyed girl with curly blonde hair, four years older than Bob, who was thirteen when his painting began. The Shepherd looked at her with an exclamation of delight; until then he had never seen a beautiful young maiden. Homely, ill-clad daughters of the working folk had come to his room with field flowers now and then, but no one like Pauline. He felt her hair and looked wistfully into her face and said that she was like pink and white and yellow roses. She was a discov-



"Mother," He Said, "I Love Pauline."

ery—a new kind of a human being. Often he thought of her as he sat looking out of the window and often he dreamed of her at night.

The little Shepherd of the Birds was not quite a boy. He was a spirit untouched by any evil thought, unbroken to lures and thorny ways. He was like the flowers and birds of the garden, strangely fair and winsome, with sliken, dark hair curling about his brows. He had large, clear, brown

eyes, a mouth delicate as a girl's and teeth very white and shapely. The Bakers had lifted the boundaries of his life and extended his vision. He found a new joy in studying flower forms and in imitating their colors on canvas.

Now, indeed, there was not a happier lad in the village than this young prisoner in one of the two upper bedrooms in the small cottage of the Widow Moran. True, he had moments of longing for his lost freedom when he heard the shouts of the boys in the street and their feet hurrying by on the sidewalk. The steadfast and courageous Mr. Bloggs had said: "I guess we have just as much fun as they do, after all. Look at them noses."

One evening, as his mother sat reading an old love tale to the boy, he stopped her.

"Mother," he said, "I love Pauline. Do you think it would be all right for me to tell her?"

"Never a word," said the good woman. "Ye see it's this way, my little son, ye're like a priest an' it's not the right thing for a priest."

"I don't want to be a priest," said he impatiently.

"Tut, tut, my liddle boy! It's for God to say an' for us to obey," she answered.

When the widow had gone to her room for the night and Bob was thinking it over, Mr. Bloggs remarked that in his opinion they should keep up their courage, for it was a very grand thing to be a priest after all.

Winters he spent deep in books out of Judge Crooker's library and tending his potted plants and painting them and the thick blanket of snow in the garden. Among the happiest moments of his life were those that followed his mother's return from the postoffice with the Bingville Sentinel. Then, as the widow was wont to say, he was like a dog with a bone. To him, Bingville was like Rome in the ancient world or London in the British empire. All roads led to Bingville. The Sentinel was in the nature of a habit. One issue was like unto another—as like as "two chaws off the same plug of tobacco," a citizen had once said. Anything important in the Sentinel would have been as misplaced as a cannon in a meeting-house. Every week it caught the toy balloons of gossip, the thistledown events which were floating in the still air of Bingville. The Sentinel was a dissipation as enjoyable and as inexplicable as tea.

To the little Shepherd, Bingville was the capital of the world and Mr. J. Patterson Bing, the first citizen of Bingville, who employed eleven hundred men and had four automobiles, was a gigantic figure whose shadow stretched across the earth. There were two people much in his thoughts and dreams and conversation—Pauline Baker and J. Patterson Bing. Often there were articles in the Sentinel regarding the great enterprises of Mr. Bing and the social successes of the Bing family in the metropolises. These he read with hungry interest. His favorite heroes were George Washington, St. Francis and J. Patterson Bing. As between the three he would, secretly, have voted for Mr. Bing. Indeed, he and his friends and intimates—Mr. Bloggs and the rubber tree and the little pine bureau and the round nickel clock—had all voted for Mr. Bing. But he had never seen the great man.

Mr. Bing sent Mrs. Moran a check every Christmas and, now and then, some little gift to Bob, but his charities were strictly impersonal. He used to say that while he was glad to help the poor and the sick, he hadn't time to call on them. Once Mrs. Bing promised the widow that she and her husband would go to see Bob on Christmas day. The little Shepherd asked his mother to hang his best pictures on the walls and to decorate them with sprigs of cedar. He put on his starched shirt and collar and silk tie and a new black coat which his mother had given him. The Christmas bells never rang so merrily.

The great white bird in the Congregational church tower—that being Bob's thought of it—flew out across the valley with its tidings of good will.

To the little Shepherd it seemed to say: "Bing—Bing—Bing—Bing! Com-ing, Com-ing, Com-ing!"

(Continued Next Week)

SPRING'S GLORIOUS MESSAGE

Awakening Life of Earth Brings With It the Splendid Promise of Life Everlasting.

What a beautiful picture is that of the spring! How mysteriously the earth "bringeth forth her bud"! How spontaneously it "causeth the things that are sown in it to spring"! So in the higher world of spiritual things God brings forth the fruits of righteousness and praise. The idea is that spiritual fruit must be spontaneous and not mechanical. You cannot make a garden by tying artificial flowers and wax fruit on dead branches. It must spring from hidden sources. The message of spring is ever the same: life, spontaneous life, exuberant life, overflowing life. Let our hearts respond to that message and in answer to their cry the Master will make real to us his promise, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."—A. B. Simpson.

A Woman Wrote The Canby News, Minn., December 10, as follows:

"Many subscribers ask what you think of Kat-Snap, tell them it's the best rat exterminator I know. Rats were taking our eggs, cats, corn; had full swing in our cellar. I used Kat-Snap for two days and rats have cleared out completely." Threes: 35c. 65c. \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by

Porter-Moore Drug Co. Hensley & Davidson

Today's Geography

Little Journeys to Places Figuring in World Events

Prepared by The National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., for Department of Interior, Bureau of Education

LINE OF FRIENDSHIP MAY MARK TRADE ROUTE

Hearings in a dozen cities of both countries by the United States and Canadian joint commission to consider connecting the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes by a canal system awakened a new interest in the nearly 4,000 miles of border that separates this country from its neighbor to the north.

The boundary between the two great English-speaking countries of America, giving them joint ownership of some of the greatest lakes in the world, as well as a river of prime importance, holds possibilities for development overlooked by many of the citizen-stockholders on both sides of the line. The single scheme now under discussion for the construction of canals to handle ocean-going ships fore-shadows a work that would rival in magnitude and importance even the epoch-making engineering feats at Panama. With huge canals connecting the waters of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, ships capable of negotiating any weather could sail with the ore, coal and grain of the western United States and Canada, directly to any port of the Seven seas.

Discussion by the two countries of the feasibility of engaging jointly in the development of their border waters is in contrast with some of the stormy incidents in which the boundary has figured. Known in recent years as "the border without forts," and come at last to be regarded as a line of amity and friendship, it is perhaps not generally realized now that until the cumulative efforts of years resulted not long ago in the settlement of some long-standing disputes, the United States-Canadian boundary was the source of almost continual misunderstanding. Many times there were unpleasant incidents, twice the countries were on the verge of war, and for well over a hundred years after the close of the Revolutionary war diplomats, commissioners, and even neutral kings and emperors acting as arbitrators were kept busy trying to straighten out the many snarls into which a border line can become tangled.

Much of the trouble in regard to the boundary resulted from ignorance of the geography of the country on the part of the early negotiators. The St. Croix river which the earliest treaty should form the eastern line of Maine at the very starting point of the international boundary was not satisfactorily identified at first, and this caused friction for some years.

A second geographical error—the assumption that the Lake of the Woods drained into Lake Superior—is responsible for the rather indefinite boundary of small lakes and brooks between the two large lakes. The belief that the Mississippi river had its source in Canada, and field notes in accordance with that belief, brought about the existence of a tract of land of a hundred square miles, cut off on a peninsula on the northern shore of the Lake of the Woods, practically surrounded by Canadian territory and many miles across the water from other land of the United States.

In connection with still another United States-Canadian boundary—that between southern Alaska and British Columbia—a mistaken impression of early Russian traders has given the United States a boundary running helter-skelter over foothills and ridges when it was believed to follow a mountain watershed, a logical geographical boundary.

KIPLING SETTING NOW NEWS BACKGROUND

The Simla Hills of Kipling fame and the interesting Punjab country again were brought to public attention this year by reports of riots among nations who had been aroused by the rumored destruction of the golden temple of Amritsar, a principal city of this province.

Punjab is a Persian word meaning "five waters," and refers to an area in India, about the size of Oregon, between the Jhelam and the Sutlej, drained by three intermediate streams. These rivers empty into the Indus, which forms the western boundary of the state.

Situated at the northwest gateway of India, the Punjab has for ages been the Belgium of most of the military expeditions from the west and the trail of many migrations. For this reason its peoples—Mohammedans, Sikhs, Hindu Jats, Kashmiris and Rajputs, all belonging to the tall, fair Indo-Aryan stock—are not so sluggish in temperament and ways of living as those in other parts of the country, and many of them manifest a martial spirit upon small provocation. England counted them among her most valued soldiers on the western front.

The vast plain of the Punjab is about one thousand feet above sea level and on the north runs into the "Abode of Snow," the Himalaya mountains. At the southwestern end of the watershed stands Simla, and from it the mountains drop rapidly to the foothills and then to the plain. Jakk, the deodar-clad hill of Kipling's stor-

ies, is immediately within view, towering a thousand feet above Simla. Here in this town, 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, in early April, when the heat of the great Punjab plain reaches 120 degrees, most of the Europeans in India gather and around the summer home of the viceroy of India the social life revolves. Within a 25-mile radius from Simla is the Chor, upon whose peak, 12,000 feet high, a snow cap is worn until well into May. Farther to the west the higher peaks range from 16,000 to 22,000 feet.

A MAGIC ISLAND OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

Amid the trials of coal scarcity, H. C. of L. and politics, it may be restful to read of a place where breezes blow cool, but seldom too hot or too cold, and the scenery is magic; where people are peaceable and honest, and there are no profiteers; where the women are pretty, charming and easily entertained, and life moves along with a song!

There is such a spot. Ten hours out from continental Spain on a fairly fast and quite comfortable steamer lies a little archipelago—the Balearic islands, whose largest island, called Mallorca, or Majorca, is perhaps the most enchanting corner, one of the most interesting and pleasing, as well as one of the most forgotten islands of the Mediterranean. The following account of its attractions is summarized from the description of an eyewitness, Col. Ernesto de March y de Garcia-Mesa, Spanish army.

A great painter and writer called it the "island of calm," for there everyone moves, rests, talks, walks and conducts his courtships as if the day had 48 hours, the mile about 16,000 feet, and the span of human life 700 years; so little haste do they make in living and enjoying life. One Mallorquin of noble family is said to have waited 45 years in determining to lead his sweetheart to the altar, with no protest from her, and without having been slain in exasperation by his mother-in-law.

Last summer during the latter part of July when the thermometer in Washington and New York stood around 90 degrees in the shade, and in Madrid ran to blood heat, the breezes fanned these island folk to the tune of 76 degrees.

Nor is this wonderful island an impractical place to spend a few months. There are about 120 miles of railroads on the island, and a system of local roads which permit of a traveler's visiting many of the chief points of interest with ease and comfort.

These people who take life so leisurely are not lazy, shiftless or unpleasant in personal appearance or manner. They are intelligent, honest, capable of work, sober and economical. These characteristics preserved throughout centuries of uninterrupted peace and tranquility have made them peaceable, trusting, and homeloving. The men are of medium height, strong, and agile. They have competed brilliantly in many of the championship sporting events held in Spain, and wherever they have gone on the continent their undertakings have been marked with success. And as for the women, Colonel March, in writing of them, says: "They possess the same lovely skin as the women of North America, features as if sculptured by Phidias or Praxiteles, and they walk like goddesses." But he laments in the next breath that they know nothing of the "joy of living," due partially to ancestral Arabic influences, and to the fact that their island has, for so long, been under strict repression. He calls Mallorca "the loveliest cage on the planet, its wonderful, intelligent and gracious women being extremely bored."

And an all-important feature—the cost of living is low in Mallorca. Who would not be astonished to know that he could become a member of the "Royal Club of Regattas," fully and comfortably equipped, for about 20 cents a month in dues? Though prices rose here as elsewhere during the war, the Spanish colonel says that it is the "spot of all Europe and America, where one could have lived the most reasonably during these past five years."

EGYPT: A DIAMOND MINE OF HISTORY

Egypt annually supplies the world with a precious product, an increasing knowledge of the early life story of the human race. In the wonderful record of exploration which has restored to us the civilization of the great pre-classical nations, there is no more remarkable chapter than that which tells of the resurrection of ancient Egypt. A communication to the National Geographic society by James Baikie, says:

"The science of Egyptology, which is slowly and patiently reconstructing for us the ordered history of the 3,000 years before Christ, enabling us to see the types of men, the manner of life, the forms of government, the religious customs and beliefs of period after period, from the very dawn of Egyptian nationality, is specifically a growth of our own time.

"We owe the framework into which we try to fit the facts of Egyptian history to the ancient historian, Manetho, scattered fragments of whose history of Egypt, dating from the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the third century B. C., have come down to us in the works of various ancient authors. He recognized 30 dynasties of Egyptian monarchs, and he left lists of the names of the kings in each of these dynasties, together with occasional notes upon matters of historical interest in particular reigns.

"The kings of the earliest dynasties reared no pyramids. Their tombs were great structures mainly underground. These huge homes of the dead were filled with all sorts of objects thought necessary or useful for the deceased king in the underworld.

"Around a monarch were buried his slaves, who were doubtless slain at his grave that they might accompany and serve him in the afterlife. The chambers of his tomb were stored with stacks of great vases of wine and corn,



Gateway of Ptolemy Euergetes at Karnak.

with pottery dishes, splendid copper bowls, carved ivory boxes, golden buttons, palettes for grinding face paint, chairs and couches of elaborate design and decoration, ivory and pottery figurines, and plaques bearing records of the king's valor in war or his piety in the founding of temples.

"Here and there in this wreckage of immemorial splendors, a little touch helps us to realize that these dim historic figures were real men, who loved and sorrowed as men do still. Close to Mena's second tomb at Abydos lies that of his daughter Bener-ab—"Sweetheart," as he called her—to suggest how love and death went side by side then as now.

"The furniture of the tombs reveals an amazing proficiency in the arts and crafts. Ebony chests inlaid with ivory; stools with ivory feet carved in the shape of bull's legs; vessels cut and ground to translucent thinness, not only out of soft alabaster, but out of an iron-hard stone like diorite; finely wrought copper ewers, all tell us that the Egyptian of the earliest dynastic period was no rude barbarian, but a highly civilized craftsman. Perhaps the daintiest and most convincing evidence of his skill is given by the bracelets which were found encircling the skeleton arm of the queen of King Zer, of the first dynasty."

THE EVOLUTION OF FIRE FIGHTING

The passing of the fire horses from Manhattan island and the installation of a high-pressure water system in Boston to eliminate even the fire engine are further steps in the stage of progress from the romantic days of the picturesque old hand tubs. Older folk may remember when citizens tricked themselves out in red shirts and glazed caps and carried torches in the front of a procession, or formed part of the bodyguard of the gallant old tub as it paraded the streets on a gala occasion. Then passion for fire fighting ran to a high pitch and arguments were waged about the merits of particular engines. Today the throbs of a motor-driven engine are taking the place of those heart throbs. The horses that might have clattered before the fire-spitting demon, are drawing farm wagons or plowing the field.

In by-gone days communities were dependent upon volunteers, and men from all social ranks gave valuable time to qualify for the service.

Fire fighting in some sort of organized form is ancient. Machines for throwing water from a distance were known, according to our first clear evidence, in the second century before Christ. Heron of Alexandria, 200 years before the Christian era, in an old manuscript which has escaped destruction, described a hydraulic machine used in Egypt during the time of the Ptolemies. It was composed of two brass cylinders resting on a wooden base with pistons fitted into them—in its principles practically like our present engine. Like most other knowledge, this was lost in the dark ages which followed.

The Romans had squads of men to carry water in "hamas," or light vases, to the scene of an outbreak where it was projected onto the fire by those in charge of the "siphones" or hand pumps. The precise nature of this instrument has not been determined, but from specimens found in excavations it must have been much like the old-fashioned syringe used by gardeners. These large organizations of men gave the Roman authorities trouble by their turbulence. Trajan, the Roman emperor, and Pliny, at that time one of his governors, had long and serious correspondence over the advisability of organizing fire departments in the cities under Pliny's jurisdiction, leading to the conclusion that such groups would attain sufficient strength to be a menace to the government.

Mention is made of the medieval use of forcing pumps on fire engines at Augsburg in 1518. England and the countries of the continent were using hand squirts and syringes at this time. America took her ideas from the English.

Local Page

News of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

Mr. and Mrs. Disney received word of the death of little Mary Hetena, infant child of their son, Walter Disney, of Central City, Neb.

Meredith Gabbard spent a few days here last week.

Thomas Jackson Wood, Jr., arrived in the Welch home, Tuesday morning, March 15. Welcome to the boy!

Secretary Vaughn is keeping the postoffice warm mailing letters to friends and relatives, notifying them of the new member of his family. Thomas Hilliard Vaughn arrived at 11:45 p. m., Sunday, and he vigorously tipped the scales at eight pounds. The mother and child, who are at the hospital, are doing well.

The citizens will be pleased to learn that the Berea College ambulance is now ready for service. Any one desiring a comfortable ride to the hospital in case of accident or illness may get the service of the ambulance by calling the hospital and paying a small sum, which will provide the upkeep of this vehicle of comfort.

Allen Wallace, of Erwin, Tenn., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wallace, on Boone street.

"The Jinx" at the College Chapel next Friday night, March 25.

Mildred Kinnard underwent an operation for appendicitis at the College Hospital the first of the week, and is getting along nicely.

WARNING, TAXPAYERS

If you have not paid your graded school taxes for 1920, see me at once or your property will be advertised for sale for taxes. If you have paid, please notify me, as I do not have a complete list.

E. L. Feese, collector

UNION CHURCH

On Sunday, the 27th, Easter will be celebrated in Union Church at 11:00 a. m. Reception of children to membership, baptism of infants, Easter music, address by the pastor. The Berea College Trio will play at the Sunday-school services.

Herchel: Did you ever take chloroform?

Shelby: No, who teaches it?

Kansas has sixteen hundred school teachers, approximately one-tenth of the teachers of the state receiving instruction from the Kansas State Normal Schools through week-end classes in their home communities, and by correspondence studies.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

Berea, Ky.

Northbound Trains

No. 34 Cincinnati .. 3:56 a. m.
No. 38 Cincinnati .. 1:02 p. m.
No. 32 Cincinnati .. 6:03 p. m.

Southbound Trains

No. 31 Atlanta .. 12:22 a. m.
No. 33 Atlanta .. 12:26 p. m.
No. 37 Knoxville .. 12:48 p. m.

See Our Store in its Springtime Attire

Every man and young man should inspect our new stock of clothes.

No matter what your preference as regards style, pattern, or color, you will find JUST THE SUIT to please you best.

OUR Suits for Spring are
Big Money Savers

By that we mean they combine all the essentials that you demand of GOOD clothes.

Prices That are a Genuine
Surprise

See our Selection

J. M. Coyle & Co.
Berea, Kentucky

LEHMANS ENTERTAINED AND SURPRISED

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Roberts entertained the Lehman family to supper Wednesday evening. After the splendid repast, which was greatly enjoyed by the guests, and, as they were retiring from the dining room, a knock was heard at the door. On opening the door it was discovered that the whole force of the Printing Department, the students of the School of Printing and the editorial and office force of The Citizen had come to spend the evening with the Lehmans before their departure to Ohio.

The surprise was complete, and was as pleasant as it was complete. Soon after all were seated Mr. Roberts called upon Mr. W. E. Rix to explain why they had come together. This Mr. Rix did in his usual clear and happy way. At the close of his remarks he assured Mr. and Mrs. Lehman of the high regard in which they were held by all present, and presented Mr. Lehman with a beautiful Berea pin as a token of their friendship. Mr. Lehman responded, thanking them for the gift and for the esteem for which it stood, and assured the company of his high regard for them.

Mrs. Lehman was asked to read for the party, which she did, to their great pleasure. After a social time and refreshments, the company separated, having had a most delightful evening.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL VISITORS' DAY

The Kentucky Sunday-school Association's program for April is well calculated to awaken a lively interest in Sunday-school work, and has been adopted by the Berea district, which comprises about twenty Sunday-schools in the southern part of Madison county.

Sunday, April 3, is to be known as Visitors' Day, and the plan is for each school to entertain a visitor from another school. The following Sunday-school workers have been selected as visitors:

H. J. Christopher, Glades, 9:30
John Dean, Hartsville, 2:00
I. B. Chesnut, M. E., Berea, 9:45
John Goodloe, Berea Baptist, 9:45
Prof. Bowman, Berea Christian, 9:45
W. W. Rominger, Wallace, 2:00
Thos. Guess, Kingston, 10:00
A. B. Strong, White Christian, 10:00
Prof. C. D. Lewis, Mt. Zion, 2:00
T. J. Osborne, Silver Creek, 2:00
Joseph Lewis, Blue Lick, 2:00
R. L. Potts, Union church, 9:45
Stanley Powell, Mt. Olivet, 10:00
Notice of other appointments will be given next week.

BEREA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Financial Report From August 16, 1920 to March 22, 1921

Receipts	
From Taxes	\$4,123.93
From State	2,659.60
From Tuition	178.50
Total Receipts	\$6,962.03
Expenditures	
Debit on August 16, 1920, \$	272.17
Salaries, Teachers and Janitor	5,145.50
Coal	361.81
Col. of Taxes	197.55
Interest	195.00
Supplies	172.88
Berea College	115.13
Insurance	128.00
Taking Census	21.80
Berea Tel. Co.	21.50
Salaries, Clerk and Treas.	40.00
J. E. Johnson, hauling	18.00
E. C. Wynn	16.00
Dwight Bicknell, labor	3.20
Ralph Rigby, tuning piano	3.00
Berea Drug Co.	2.56
Rollie Guinn, labor	1.50
Total Receipts	\$6,962.03
Total Expenditures	\$6,961.03
Cash on Hand	\$245.43

Sinking fund set aside by law to meet payment of bonds and interest on bonds.

Balance in B. B. & Trust Co., \$1,163
W. G. Best, Pres. Board of Trustees
W. C. Engle, Treasurer
W. E. Farmer, Clerk

KINGSTON COMMUNITY MEETING

Kingston, March 23.—The next community meeting at Kingston will be held on Wednesday, March 30, at 7:30 p. m. The following program will be rendered:

Community singing for fifteen minutes.
Devotions led by George Moody.
Song by school.
Recitation, four upper grades.
Exercise, primary department.
General Health Talk, Dr. Alson Baker.
Training for Good Citizenship thru the School, Mrs. John Green.
Special singing, sixth grade girls.
Every patron is urged to be present and asked to help plan for future meetings.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Disney, Principal

At the request of Mrs. Godbey, the president of the Parent-Teacher's Association, the Public School children last Friday marched down Chestnut street to the intersection of Center and back. Then followed the distribution of printed posters, calling for a mass meeting of the friends of the Public School to be held at the Baptist church at 3:00 p. m., Sunday, to discuss matters pertaining to the welfare of the school, especially to devise means to prolong the school to the usual nine months.

At the time and place appointed a small number of representative citizens met. Mayor J. L. Gay acted as chairman. Mrs. Godbey explained the purpose of the meeting. A spirit of optimism prevailed and the following were appointed as a committee to solicit and receive funds necessary to continue the school the ninth month:

Mrs. Godbey, Mrs. J. W. Stephens, J. F. McKinney, John Welch and Dr. W. G. Best.

Some substantial encouragement was given the committee before they left the meeting.

We are glad to see the children back this week who have been kept away on account of smallpox quarantine. Measles still lurk around, but we are guarding the children from exposure.

We note the monthly reports of the daily attendance of the school for the first seven months of the year; also the enrolment for the same time reached 399.

The following is the honor roll for the seventh month of the school:

First Grade—Hillery Muncy, Donald Rominger, Louise Allen, Violet Grant, Beulah Rutherford, Ethel May Whicker.

Second Grade—Edna Higgs, Pearl Richmond, John Bales, Leo Reece.

Third Grade—Gladys Baufle, Edna Cade, Delta Combs, Bernice Harris.

Fourth Grade—Earle Bales, Alva Pullins, Winnie Mae Cornelison, Marie Cruise, Milburn Roberts, Delpha Payne, Floyd Cosby.

Fifth Grade—Vincent Parks, Amy Hudson, Geneva Moore, Marie Lamb, Bertha Isaacs, Macie French, Hattie Hibbard, Myrna Canfield.

Sixth Grade—Nannie Ambrose, Alice Beatty, Anna Roberts, Mollie Wright, William Haley, Alvis Lamb, Fred Rominger, Wilbur Wynn.

Seventh Grade—James Angel, Russell Hayes, Walter Rix, Susie Robinson.

Eighth Grade—William Hayes, Margaret Johnson, Bessie Hacker.

The Woman's Club had memorial trees planted in front of the Public School building last week in memory of Cleveland Cady Frost, John E. Harwood, John B. Gabbard and young Mr. Kirby, our boys who sacrificed their lives in the Great War.

COME TO THE "NICKELO"

Friday, March 25

College Chapel, 7:30

All school children under 16 FREE.

IT'S TRUE!

The Statement I Make, "WE DON'T COBBLE SHOES." WE MAKE THEM AS GOOD AS NEW, using only the BEST of material and working honestly to our customer's interest. Prices the lowest, service the quickest, and the best of treatment. Open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Try THOMA

Short Street Berea, Ky.

CANDY!

We like to tell you about our Candy for the reason we carry the best of Candy. A trial purchase will please you. We have in stock Hand-dipped Milk and Dark Chocolates, True Fruit Flavors. Our fancy box candies are fine. The price will please you. For quality come to see our store.

R. R. HARRIS
Main Street, Berea, Ky.

Millinery Opening!

Friday and Saturday
March 25-29, '21

AT MRS. LAURA JONES' STORE
Corner Chestnut & Parkway
Berea, Kentucky

Exclusive styles, ladies, in Pattern and Trimmed Hats will be shown you on Friday and Saturday, March 25-26. All styles in Sport Hats, School Hats, Street Hats, Suit Hats and Dress Hats. The "niftiest" thing on the market, that's what we have to show you. And the price, as well as the style, is right. You are cordially invited, Friday and Saturday before Easter.

MRS. LAURA JONES

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The Bible school topic for March 27 is, "The Living Christ." If you are not in the habit of going to Bible school, begin now. You will be pleased and we shall be glad. Come on. Sunday, April 10, will be "Family Day."

The church elected for trustees R. H. Chrisman, M. H. Flanery and R. R. Harris. The official board meets the first Monday in each month.

Hear our minister, W. J. Hudspeth, Easter Sunday at 11:00 a. m. Brother Hudspeth is making a canvass to get a revised membership enrolment.

Genius Never Satisfied.

To get the product of genius you are never done. Work done must be constantly subjected to revision. Every time it is done over there is opportunity for eliminations or additions. Sometimes you will have to recast the whole thing as your study leads you deeper into truth. But what of that? The work you put on it will be forgotten in the joy of a more perfect production. Every revision shows where improvement is possible and the very working over makes the final result the more perfect. Young men have seldom patience enough to stick to a thing until it's put into its best possible shape. But the man of genius is never satisfied. To him work is never finished so long as improvement is possible. To him the ideal is the end to work for. Anything less than this is little better than an irritation.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A Registered Saddle Stallion and Good Jack. J. W. Herndon, Berea, Ky. 6t-42p.

HAY, HAY, HAY. Come with money and get it. \$1.00 a hundred, timothy or clover baled. Phone 30-H. James Todd, Paint Lick. 13t-40

MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE

Best Indian Model; good condition. See Junior Edwards. 2t-39.

FOR SALE

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. I have a good many strong, young everbearing plants to sell. No better anywhere. \$2.00 per hundred. Rev. C. C. A. Hollingsworth, Rt. 1, Box 126, Berea, Ky. 2t-40.

THREE BROOMS FOR \$1.00

On account of some flaw in workmanship these brooms are not sent out to our regular trade, but for service they will answer all requirements.

If you want a bargain, send a dollar and we will send brooms post paid. 4t-40

BROOM INDUSTRY, BEREA COLLEGE

Notary Public Phone No. 49

W. B. WALDEN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Practice in Berea Natl. Bank Bldg.
all Courts BEREA, KY.

SEE W. F. KIDD FOR
REAL ESTATE
BEREA - KENTUCKY

Where Do You Stand?

60% of all mature adults in the United States are without anything saved.

85% of all over 60 years of age in the United States are dependent on others for the necessities of life.

50,000,000 adults have nothing between them and dire poverty but their daily wage.

START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

\$1.00 opens a savings account. We will be glad to help you plan to save more.

COME IN AND TALK IT OVER

Berea National Bank

We have neglected our advertising because all of our time has been taken up supplying the wants of our trade. Here are a few of the many low prices we are making:

CHUM SALMON	10c
Per can	
TOMATOES	10c
Per can	
CORN	10c
Per can	

Seed Potatoes have declined
All Varieties \$3.75 per bag

We are selling many other things in the same proportion. We are selling a car of tested seed oats each week. Come in and get your part.

You only need to come to our store to get the merchandise you want at the right price, and the courteous treatment to which you are entitled.

HENSLEY & DAVIDSON

In Welch Block

Berea, Ky.

Listen to Honest Abe

BELOW ARE A FEW OF OUR SPECIALS

White Loaf Flour, white as snow, per bag \$1.25
All Kinds of Seed Potatoes, per bu. 2.00
Best Mill Feed, per bag 2.20 and 2.25
Best Clover Hay, genuine clover, per 100 1.50
No. 1 Timothy Hay, per 100 1.50
Some Good Hay, per 100 1.00 to 1.25
Car of Seed Oats just arrived.
Car of Seed Potatoes rolling now.

A. B. Cornett & Sons

Main Street - Berea, Kentucky

Tinning, Plumbing, Roofing

I am ready to do all kinds of work in these lines, and shall be pleased to figure with you on your jobs.

ALL WORK WILL BE WELL DONE

HUGH LOGAN

BEREA KENTUCKY

List Your Property
FOR SALE
with
Scruggs, Welch & Gay
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Berea, Kentucky

F. L. MOORE'S
Jewelry Store
FOR
First Class Repairing
AND
Fine Line of Jewelry
MAIN ST. BEREA, KY

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor J. O. LEHMAN, Associate Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$1.50; six months, 85 cents; three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance.

Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

Mr. Lehman Says "Goodbye"

Having purchased The Plain City (Ohio) Advocate and printing plant, I am leaving The Citizen with this issue, and take possession at the new place April 4. I came to Berea, September 10, 1919, and, after that week, have assisted in getting out every paper published until this number.

I have had many pleasant days in Berea and the surrounding country. Many warm friendships have been formed. Great inspiration has come from the people of Berea, the College and the good people of this section of Kentucky. I leave with a warm place in my heart for Berea and Southeastern Kentucky.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation and gratitude to all who have so kindly helped and inspired me in my work, and who have contributed to the success of The Citizen during the time that I have been here, to the subscribers to the paper for their interest and support, to the correspondents and contributors for their faithfulness in sending in the news and writing articles, and to the advertisers who have made such liberal use of our space. Goodbye and best wishes to all.

—J. O. Lehman

John Michael and His Ax

Many will remember the Greek student, John Michael, who was in Berea last year. He is a native of the Pontus, where his family suffered greatly from the outrages of the Turks. He came to America and enlisted in an American regiment and was one of the twenty-two survivors of the Ticonderoga, the vessel on which Cleveland Frost went down. Friends in Berea have recently heard of his characteristic enthusiasm at the Soldiers' Hospital in New York, where he now is.

It will be remembered that the Germans and Irish of New York held a great meeting to kindle hostility between the United States and the Allies, particularly England. A counter demonstration was gotten up by the American Legion and attended by thousands of veterans, mothers of young men killed in the war, army nurses and others who wished to show that America still believed in the principles for which she fought.

John Michael determined to attend that meeting, but his clothes were locked up and the nurse in charge gone on a holiday. In vain he telephoned and made supplication to the sergeant in charge of his ward, but no one would help him. John rose to the occasion, got hold of an ax, struck off the lock of the door, recaptured his clothing and went to the meeting. Hurrah for John!

Ask the Price

We Americans do not realize how rich and prosperous most of us are. One of the strange things which visitors from other countries notice is that an American will go into a store and decide upon a number of purchases without once asking the price until after the goods have been wrapped up! This is not the way to do good marketing. An English, French, or German housewife goes out with a basket on her arm and passes from one store to another inquiring prices. When she has been down the length of the street, she turns back again and stops at the places where she found prices lowest to buy the things she needs. And if she finds some things too expensive, she decides to go without!

Now, we need this kind of marketing in America. The wholesale prices of cloth, foodstuffs and other commodities have declined (not as much as they ought to, but a great deal), but retail dealers are still asking pretty nearly the old prices. And some stores and dealers have reduced prices a great deal more than others. On the same street in a Kentucky town we know of, the price of prunes varies from ten to forty cents a pound; and the price of cloth of the same quality from ten to twenty-five cents a yard!

Let us give up the childish desire to appear like millionaires, to whom prices make no difference. If we spend seventy-five cents more than we need for a garment, or a basket of foodstuffs, that money is wasted. We could save it for the starving children in China, or we could spend it for some book or household utensil which would be a convenience and a joy to us for a long time. The beginning of thrift is to ask the price.

Intolerance and Public Welfare

Intolerance for many generations has been one of the meanest words in the language. It has been the subject of essays, novels, dramas and orations. Upon that one word skeptics have laid their most severe charges against the organized church. Possibly intolerance is one of the greatest sins of human kind. Webster says intolerance is, "Refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, chosen modes of worship, and the like; illiberality and bigotry."

As we advance in learning and power, we tend to become more self-centered and authoritative. Everybody who believes different from us is wrong, dead wrong. It is this principle that brought into existence the great multitude of religious bodies and built between many of them barriers that are almost insurmountable.

It is this same principle that has broken political unions and torn down governments. It has filled our courts with divorce cases. In fact, it is a war of mind against mind. You set up an opinion that is your own and the more completely it is your own, the harder you will fight to maintain it. Your friend sets up an opposing opinion and his self-respect demands that he protect that opinion at the hazard of broken friendships, and so the war begins.

This has been the history of intolerance among individuals, political and religious bodies, and nations.

Notwithstanding all the badness that is rightfully charged against intolerance, there is a just and equitable limit to the charges.

The South charged the North with intolerance because the North owned no slaves and insisted upon the South freeing theirs. But intolerance is justifiable when brought into conflict with a national menace. The liquor forces charged the Prohibitionists with intolerance when they took their liquor dispensing liberties from them. But the sufferings of the human race brought about through drunkenness justified the imposing of the Prohibitionists' will upon the personal liberties of the liquor dealer.

A respectable citizen thinks it is intolerance in the law which forbids him to engage in a little social gambling behind closed curtains in a mahogany furnished office with his confidential friends. Intolerance becomes law and civilization when it interferes with personal liberty and freedom of action for the welfare of all.

A man might race his automobile down the street at the rate of forty miles an hour (as some of them do in Berea) because of personal liberty, but the lives of people on that street are of greater consequence to the community than his perfect freedom. The public welfare demands that intolerance begin where absolute freedom ceases to be harmless and public safety is jeopardized. Let us continue to be intolerant toward the things that are a menace to the public welfare.

THAT FIRST GLAD EASTER

Oh to have been a flower!
With petals pure and white,
To have kissed my Master's feet
And triumphed in His might!

Then forever and forever,
Down through the course of time,
Would I have shed reflected light
Of that fair morn sublime.

Oh to have been a bird!
The most joyous of the race,
To have heard the angels sing
And seen my Saviour's face.

I should have joined that host
Forever in His praise,
And sweetly sung the anthem
On all glad Easter Days.

When Nature everywhere
Awakes and lifts her head,
An emblem of the Christ
Arisen from the dead.

Oh to have walked with Him
And felt that burning thrill!
And drunk His wondrous words,
Soft as the running rill.

Yet when I look around me
My yearning heart is blest,
For I see the Master's form
In nature manifest.

I see a daffodil;
I hear a glad refrain,
And fancy 'tis His voice
In that melodious strain.

And behold His radiant face
Reflected in the flowers,
Then, after all, I live
In that eventful hour.

"Oh, Grave, where is thy victory!
Oh, Death, where is thy sting!"
Comes ringing in my ears
At each approach of spring.

When all the host of birds
Begin to build their nests
And myriad little flowers
Burst forth on Nature's crest—

Oh then I know full well
The stone was rolled away;
And how my hopes rise high
With thoughts of that great day.

—I. H. Long

THE BOYLESS TOWN

A cross old woman of long ago,
Declared that she hated noise;
"The town would be so pleasant, you know,

If only there were no boys."
She scolded and fretted about it till
Her eyes grew heavy as lead,
And then, of a sudden, the town grew still;

For all the boys had fled.

And all through the long and dusty street
There wasn't a boy in view;
The baseball lot where they used to meet

Was a sight to make one blue.
The grass was growing on every base,
And the paths that the runners made;

For there wasn't a soul in all the place
Who knew how the game was played.

The dogs were sleeping the livelong day—

Why should they bark or leap?
There wasn't a whistle or call to play.

And so they could only sleep.
The pony neighed from his lonely stall,

And longed for saddle and rein;
And even the birds on the garden wall

Chirped only a dull refrain.

The cherries rotted and went to waste—

There was no one to climb the trees;

And nobody had a single taste,
Save only the birds and bees.
There wasn't a messenger boy—not one—

To speed as such messengers can;
If people wanted their errands done
They sent for a messenger man.

There was little, I ween, of frolic and noise;

There was less of cheer and mirth;
The sad old town, since it lacked its boys,

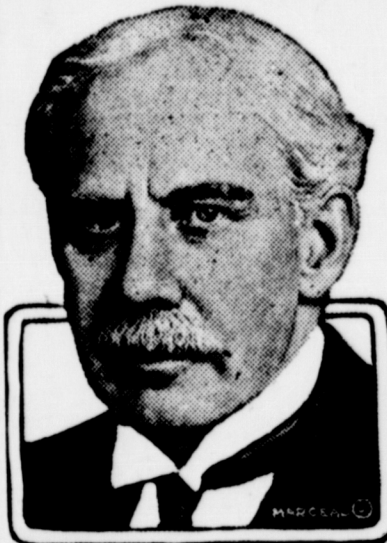
Was the dreariest place on earth.
The poor old woman began to weep,
Then woke with a sudden scream;

"Dear me!" she cried; "I have been asleep,
And O, what a horrid dream!"

WOMAN'S CLUB

At the monthly meeting the Woman's Club was very highly entertained in the upper room of the Library. The meeting began with business promptly at 2:30. Mrs. Best, vice president, in the chair. Mrs. Fielder, assistant secretary, at the table. Much important business was transacted. A nominating committee for the election of officers at the next general meeting of the Club in April, was appointed. It was voted to help the Public School fund \$100. Nine new members were voted into the Club. Adjourned for the program. Dr. J. R. Robertson was at his best and presented the historical research work in a very interesting way. His subject was, "The History of Berea." He gave some very touching incidents of the pioneer work in this part of the State, and read portions of the first records of organized work done both by schools and churches. He commended the State Federation of Women's Clubs in their effort through the Historical department to arouse the citizens of Kentucky to help retain in the State the relics, many of which carry with them a sacred and sacrificial story. We are indebted to Mrs. H. E. Taylor, who is chairman of the Historical department of this eighth district, and Mrs. Ridgeway, who is county chairman of same for Madison county, for this rare opportunity of hearing such a splendid lecture and enjoying the exhibit of the relics in Library. Mrs. Eli Baker and Miss Corwin were hostesses.

Irving Bacheller



This accomplished literary artist grows more secure as the years roll by in his place among America's foremost men of letters. Success came to him about twenty years ago with his inimitable "Eben Holden." In all he has turned out some eighteen novels, not one of which was cheap, meretricious or written to catch a fleeting public fancy. He has profited by good work, conscientiously done and probably in greater, certainly more enduring degree, than those who chased the vulgar dollars of the unthinking mob. Winning charm and delicately quaint humor are the most prominent attributes of his work. We are pleased to announce the securing of his latest story, "The Prodigal Village," for serial reproduction in these columns. Starting soon. You must not miss it.

READ THE FIRST INSTALLMENT IN THIS ISSUE

In These Days.

"Who's the boss here?" asked a traveling salesman as he stopped at a farm with a set of the World's Best Literature in 12 volumes.

"He is," replied the man at the door wearily, pointing to the hired man loafing hard in a field. "I'm only his employer."—American Legion Weekly

"Marriage Breaker" Busy.

One of the deplorable results of bolshevik misrule in Russia is the installing of a "breaker of marriages" in Petrograd, who is said to be granting more than 500 divorces a week. No investigation is necessary, the only requirement being the signature of the person desiring freedom from marriage.

Money Saved!

By buying your Harness Supplies from Thoma, you get better goods for less money. Place your orders now. I am in position to supply your needs in leather goods. Make anything that can be made out of leather.

Try THOMA

Short Street Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MARY S. WETMORE, M.D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent
MISS HILDA SILBERMANN, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

If You Cannot Afford a New Car Put Your Old One in Good Condition!

For a short time we have a painter who can make your car look like new, and our mechanics can make your motor pull like it did when your car was young. Our prices are reasonable and we know we can please you.

LET US SUPPLY YOUR WANTS IN

DODGE BROS. CARS

Tires, Tubes, Accessories Philadelphia Diamond Grid Batteries
Gasoline and Oils Battery Recharging

BEREA MOTORS COMPANY

BEREA, KENTUCKY



—is safer for roofing and siding.

The average roll of Lastile Roofing is from 75% to 80% mineral matter.

That makes it easy to understand why it is so enduring and so fire-resisting.

The surface is protected with crushed slate which of course is spark-proof.

Fire underwriters place Lastile in Class C near the top of the eight classifications.

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Richmond, Ky.



MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

POULTRY MEETING, WACO

The general poultry meeting at Waco Thursday was well attended. Lots of interest. More and better poultry was discussed by County Agent Spence which resulted in mailing out 72 poultry bulletins to poultry raisers on returning to his office. The Waco bank officials made arrangements for the meeting to be at the bank. They also expressed their interest in helping to promote any interest which was for the welfare of the people and the development of community.

ORCHARDS

Pleas Evans, John Johnson, Matt Moody and Chas. Venable have pruned their orchards and are planning to spray very soon.

Mr. Evans and Mr. Johnson have purchased a barrel spray pump and expect to spray their trees and fruit at least four times this year. These men also are fertilizing their orchard with nitrate of soda.

Mr. Niswonger, orchard specialist, and County Agent spent the day going over the four orchards of the above men and discussing pruning, fertilizing, cultivation and spraying. These orchards are promising ones and if cared for will pay a nice dividend.

THINGS OF INTEREST

The people of Whites Station community met at the schoolhouse, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and listened to a splendid program rendered by the boys and girls. After the program, County Agent Spence spoke on the value of community gatherings, commenting on many of the speeches made by the boys and girls. Before the meeting closed a community organization was formed by electing the following officers and committee: Mrs. Con Coy, president; Mrs. R. L. Potts, vice president; Mrs. Harry Morgan, secretary-treasurer; Program Committee: Mrs. Cleve Powers, Mrs. John McWilliams, Miss Lucy Cochran.

This organization is planning for a community meeting each month.

FARMERS' MEETING

A group of Southern Madison farmers met at Berea Saturday and discussed the fertilizer situation. By getting together they found out that they could get their fertilizer in car load lots f.o.b. Berea for \$22.50 per ton and from a local dealer at \$23.75 per ton. The difference being the responsibility of ordering, care of car, etc.

The local dealers say they will handle the fertilizer at or near cost for the farmers. This sounds good. A square deal is what the farmers are looking for this year.

SCAFFOLD CANE

The farmers of Scaffold Cane community met Saturday night and discussed some of their problems. This community is planning for bigger and better things.

The lighting plant, which has just been installed in the schoolhouse, was used Saturday night at the farmers meeting for the first time.

JUNIOR CLUBS

All junior clubs will receive their club material by April 1. Each secretary will receive a very nice club record book.

Local club leaders are requested to have a meeting of their club before April and start the work with the members, etc.

UNION CHURCH

On Sunday, the 27th, Easter will be celebrated in Union Church at 11:00 a. m. Reception of children to membership, baptism of infants, Easter music, address by the pastor. The Berea College Trio will play at the Sunday-school services.

SOY BEANS

(Continued from last week)

Soy Beans for Hay

Soy-bean hay makes a very nutritious feed and is relished by all kinds of stock. The chief value of the hay lies in its high content of digestible protein. Feeding experiments indicate that soy-bean hay is fully equal to alfalfa hay. The use of this hay, which can be grown on the farm, should reduce the quantity of feed which it is necessary to purchase.

Soy beans may be cut for hay at any time from the setting of the seed until the leaves begin to turn yellow. The crop is best fitted for hay when the pods are well formed. Soy-bean hay is cured much more readily than cowpea hay. The yields of hay range from 1 to 3 tons to the acre, and occasionally 4 tons to the acre are cut.

Soy Beans for Pasture

The soy bean may often be utilized to advantage for pasture for all kinds of stock, the most profitable method,

perhaps, being to pasture with hogs, supplementing the corn ration. Corn and soy beans may be grown together and then pastured down. In this way the crop is not only profitable in feeding value but also in the increase in the soil fertility due to the manure and refuse vines.

Soy Beans for Soiling

Among soiling crops the soy bean has an important place. Having a high protein value, the crop may be fed to good advantage with less nitrogenous crops, such as corn, sorghum, and millet. The great variation in the maturity of the varieties makes it possible to have a succession of forage throughout the greater part of the summer and fall.

Soy Beans for Ensilage

The use of soy beans alone as ensilage is not to be recommended. Good results are reported where soy beans and corn are mixed, three parts of corn and one part of soy beans, in filling the silo. This silage keeps well, is readily eaten by stock, and the animals show good gains in flesh or milk production.

Soy Beans for Seed

Thus far soy beans have been a very profitable crop when grown for seed, but the industry has been developed mainly in a few sections, such as eastern North Carolina. The character of its growth, its uniform maturing habit, and its large yield of grain recommend the soy bean for seed production. Under ordinary conditions the best varieties of soy beans will yield from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. The cost of producing the crop when the beans are planted in rows is generally about the same as for corn. In addition to the value of the seed, ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.50 per bushel, the benefit to the land on which the beans have been grown and the thrashed vines as a source of feed must be taken into consideration.

The feeding value of soy-bean seed, which contains about 35 percent of protein, is very high and compares favorably with other concentrated feed. For feeding to animals the seed is ground and used with some less concentrated feed. Experiments comparing soy-bean meal and cottonseed meal indicate that soy-bean meal is superior to cotton seed meal both for milk and butter production.

When grown for grain alone soy beans may be cut at any time from the yellowing of the upper leaves until all the leaves have fallen. The plants should remain in the field until the seed is thoroughly cured. In harvesting the crop for seed a self-rake reaper or a mower with a bunching attachment will do very satisfactory work. With the taller varieties a self-binder can be used. If only a small area is grown, soy beans may be cut with a sickle or pulled, tied in bundles, and flailed out when thoroughly dry.

Soy beans may be thrashed with an ordinary grain thrasher, with a few adjustments. The cylinder should be run at one-half the speed used in thrashing grain, but at the same time the usual rate should be maintained for the rest of the separator. In order to prevent splitting the beans, some of the concaves should be removed. Special bean and pea separators are now on the market and do very satisfactory work. Soy beans may be thrashed in the field without previous stacking, or they may be stacked or housed and thrashed later. For the best results soy beans should be thoroughly dry for thrashing; otherwise much of the seed will remain unthrashed.

Berea College has a bean and pea thrasher and will aid in thrashing the crops in Berea community.

Storing Soy Beans

After the beans are thrashed they should be placed in shallow bins or spread out on a floor for a time. The massing of large quantities of beans, especially if they are not thoroughly dry, will cause them to heat, thus preventing germination. Under whatever conditions they are stored, the seed should be examined occasionally to detect any tendency to heat. Soy beans do not retain their germinative power as well as cowpeas. Germination tests indicate that it is not advisable to sow seed two years old without previous testing.

Value for Human Food

Although soy beans as an article of food have attracted attention from time to time in the United States, thus far they have been but little used. The beans contain but a trace of starch and they are highly recommended as a food for persons suffering from diabetes. The numerous ways in which the soy bean can be prepared as human food should encourage its use.

The green bean, when from three-fourths to full grown, has been found

to compare favorably with the butter or Lima bean.

The dried beans may be used like the field or navy bean in baking or in soups. When prepared in either of these ways, the beans require a somewhat longer soaking and cooking.

The soy bean has been sold in this country to some extent as a coffee bean. When roasted and prepared, it makes an excellent substitute for coffee.

Soy-bean meal or flour may be used as a constituent of biscuits, muffins, and bread—in fact, in any recipe where cornmeal is used. In the various preparations three-fourths soy flour or meal and one-fourth wheat flour are recommended.

Attention

Putting the article on soy beans of last week with the one this week should cause more of the crop grown in this section.

Mr. C. E. Houk, Superintendent of Berea College Farm, has a few more bushels of the Haberlandt soy beans to sell to farmers of Southern Madison and Rockcastle counties at a reasonable price. See him or someone else before it's too late and get a bushel or two.

Easter Sunday.

Easter, instead of being established as a festival for a particular date of the year, was originally celebrated at a time determined by the spring equinox. The date was finally established about the year 325 to be determined by the theoretical date of the full moon that occurs nearest to the spring equinox. With very few exceptions, Easter is celebrated on the Sunday following the full moon which occurs on or about March 21.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 3 white 65¢@66¢, No. 3 yellow 66¢@67¢, No. 4 mixed 63¢@64¢, No. 2 yellow 68¢@69¢.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$18.50 @24.50, clover mixed \$18@22, clover \$13@21.

Oats—No. 2 white 45¢@46¢, No. 3 white 44¢@45¢, No. 3 mixed 41¢@42¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.72@1.73, No. 3 red \$1.67@1.69, No. 4 red \$1.64@1.67.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 50¢, centralized extras 48¢, firsts 44¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 27¢@27½¢, firsts 26¢@26½¢, ordinary firsts 25¢@26¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under 60¢, young chickens over 2 lbs 38¢; fowls, 5 lbs and over 34¢, under 4 lbs 34¢, roosters 19¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$8.50 @10, fair to good \$7.50@8.50, common to fair \$6@7.50, heifers, good to choice \$8@9.25, fair to good \$7@8, common to fair \$4@7, canners \$2@3, stock heifers \$5@7.

Calves—Good to choice \$14@15, fair to good \$11@14, common and large \$6@10.

Sheep—Good to choice \$5@5.50, fair to good \$3@4.50, common \$1.50@2.50, lambs, good to choice \$10.50@11, fair to good \$9@10.50.

Hogs—Heavy \$9.50@10.75, choice packers and butchers \$11@11.25, medium \$11.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6@8, light sows \$11.25, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$11.25.

CANDEE HATCHED CHICKS

The Kind that Live and Grow

It does not pay you to spend the time and trouble bothering with the fussy, uncertain hen when you can have your eggs hatched by us in a safe and sure hot water Candee Incubator at the small cost of \$3.00 a tray of 75 eggs.

SEND YOUR EGGS TO US AND GET MORE AND BETTER CHICKS

Your eggs will be doubly safeguarded by an automatic regulator at each Incubator compartment and another regulator at the heater.

This and the healthy hot water heat insures your getting the greatest number of chicks that will live and grow into profitable layers and breeders.

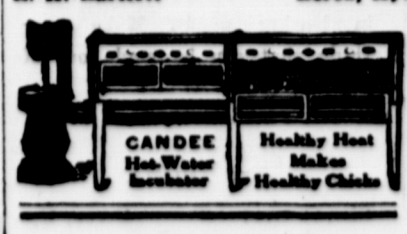
S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS \$22.00 Per Hundred

We have a limited number of day-old chicks from heavy-laying strains of WHITE ROCKS and WHITE WYANDOTTES to offer at this price. Hatching eggs and breeders also for sale at reasonable prices.

Come and see for yourself the strong, sturdy chicks and the mammoth Candee Incubator in operation.

Berea Hatchery

E. H. Bartlett Berea, Ky.



GIVE ATTENTION TO GARDEN PLOT

Likely to Be Most Profitable Acreage on Farm for Producing Food for Family.

REFUSE SHOULD BE REMOVED

Considerable Increase in Farm Income Can Be Made by Sale of Young Plants in Hotbeds Ready for Transplanting.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Whether it is conducted on an extensive scale to supply the market or whether it is to produce food for the family the garden plot is likely to be the most profitable acreage on the farm.

Any rubbish, dead vines or plants, and bean poles or tomato stakes should be cleared away.

The earliest and choicest vegetables are harvested by the man who maintains a few hotbed sashes and uses them to start his garden. He is able to handicap the frost line by several weeks, and to set strong, well-developed plants in his garden at a time his neighbors are planting seed.

Increase Farm Income.

The farm income is at its lowest point in the early spring, but it can be increased considerably by the sale of young plants grown in the hotbeds and ready for transplanting. Tomato, cabbage, eggplant, and pepper plants are always snapped up when the first warm planting days come, and they are easily grown in the hotbed. A little more space and a little more seed than the grower needs for his own use are likely to bring good profits. Before the ground freezes in the fall is a good time to clean out the old hotbeds.

Unless the soil used in the hotbed is to be exchanged for fresh earth it should be shoveled from the bed and tossed into a pile nearby. The decayed manure from the bottom is scattered over the pile and thoroughly mixed with it to form rich soil for next year's beds. Over this goes a coat of straw or leaves held down by bits of board to keep it from blowing.

Some farmers find it convenient to use evergreen boughs instead of straw for the outer covering.

Hotbed Should Face South.

New hotbed pits should be dug so that they will face the south, and the location should be selected so that the beds will be protected from cold north winds and late spring storms. Sometimes the earth taken from the new pit is suitable for use in the hotbed, but this is the exception rather than



Goldframe Shown Open for Ventilation and Hardening of Plants—The Hotbed Is Constructed in Much the Same Manner.

the rule. A few loads of leaf mold from the woods mixed with the natural soil will often form a smooth, rich, stoneless mass which gives an ideal hotbed filler.

The back or north side of the frame is usually made from 12 to 18 inches high, while the south end is about eight inches, so that the whole bed may have pitch enough to get the sun upon all parts. The standard hotbed sash is handled by most dealers, and measures three feet in width and six feet in length. A frame just wide enough to support the sash seems to be the most satisfactory, though wider beds are sometimes used with supporting ridges placed at six-foot intervals. A well-painted cypress sash, glazed with good double-strength glass well set in putty should give the careful gardener 12 to 15 years' service.

Heat for the hotbed is furnished by means of a bed of horse manure 8 to 16 inches thick in the bottom of the pit. Permanent hotbeds are often heated with coils of steam or hot-water pipes under the bed.

Hotbeds require constant care to prevent their becoming overheated, especially during bright weather.

KEROSENE TO DESTROY BUGS

Easily Prepared Emulsion of Soap and Oil Is Excellent for Plants and Animals.

Kerosene emulsion is one of the best killers on plants and animals, says North Dakota college. It is easily prepared and very cheap. Dissolve one-half pound of soap in one gallon of kerosene and stir very vigorously, or better yet, churn with a force pump for a few minutes. For use, dilute one gallon with nine to ten gallons of water. Stir well. It is best to use rain water. If only a small quantity is wanted use one to two ounces of soap, two quarts of boiling water and one pint of kerosene and dilute to two gallons.

MARSHALLS WILL BE MUCH MISSED

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT AND HIS WIFE HAVE BEEN POPULAR IN WASHINGTON.

FINE AFTER-DINNER ORATOR

His Humorous Views of the Office He Held—Their Receptions Greatly Enjoyed by the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Washington will miss the Marshalls, the former vice-president and his wife.

One of Mr. Marshall's quips which is quoted constantly in Washington is delivered himself of in response to a question concerning the duties of the vice-president. He said:

"The vice-president is like a man in a cataleptic fit. He knows everything that is going on, but he can't say a word."

It is a pleasant thing once in a while to get away from partisan politics and from all partisan endeavor, and to say something about the purely personal side of a man with whom you may not agree entirely in a party way, but with whom you entirely agree in a human way. So once again let it be said Marshall will be missed.

No other vice-president, not even Roosevelt during the time of his incumbency of that office prior to the death of McKinley, has been so in demand as an after-dinner speaker as Thomas Riley Marshall. Some men here say that he is the best after-dinner speaker in the United States. Be this as it may, I once more than intimated to Mr. Marshall when I met him at one of his own semi-official receptions that having heard him speak after dinner on a dozen different occasions, I thought he was about the "best ever" as what they call a "post-prandial" orator.

Mr. Marshall grinned. He said, "My wife tells me that if I talk for five minutes I am all right, but that if I talk for ten I am lost."

Mr. Marshall's judgment in this case, if she ever rendered it—for her husband is a good deal of a quizzer—is not accurate, as anybody who has ever heard Marshall at his after-dinner best can testify. When he speaks and shows symptoms of thinking he has said enough, the guests almost invariably call for more, which is fairly good proof that he can go beyond ten minutes without running up against any snag of opposition.

Has Spirit of the Poet.

Marshall of Indiana has something of the poet in him. At a Gridiron dinner one night he told a little story which better than anything else perhaps shows the inner, gentle and appreciative nature of the man. He said that when he was governor of Indiana he stood one day in March looking out of the state house window. It was the first day when there were any symptoms of spring visible. He heard a bluebird's warbling note, and heard a woodpecker tapping. He said that he drank in the sounds and loved them, but on his calling another state official to the window to enjoy the bluebird and the woodpecker with him, the official turned away and said, "Oh, we have plenty of bluebirds and woodpeckers; what's the use of making a fuss about them?"

Marshall said that he has never liked that man since. The understanding is that the bluebird singing and the woodpecker tapping as related by Tom Marshall to a Hoosier poet gave the inspiration for a well-known poem.

John L. Martin managed to secure an interview with Mr. Marshall for the Evening Star of this city a few days ago. Mr. Marshall added something to what he previously had said concerning the office of the vice-president, but he took care to let it be known in manner as well as in form of speech that he by no means intended to belittle the second office of government.

His View of the Office.

He said, "The peculiar position of the vice-president seems to me to make him the official dinner-out of the administration. He is to an administration what a charming and vivacious wife is to an ambitious husband. If he will beam and smile, manifest good humor and accept all the invitations that he can to dinner parties, he can at least have the satisfaction of knowing that if he has been of no use to his party, he has not been a stumbling block in the path of its progress."

The foreign ambassadors and ministers on duty in Washington always have made much of the Marshalls. The President of the United States, by virtue of his office and his manifold duties, rarely can dine out. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have given a number of semi-public receptions on their own account. The ambassadors almost always attended them, because they liked the receptions, and they like the Marshalls. There always has been a democratic spirit at these vice-presidential affairs. The wonder is if there is anything wrong in saying that ordinarily at these receptions Mr. Marshall has worn a sack coat, a business coat in other words, unless of course the affair were in the evening.

Comment on the Cabinet.

One comment has been moved out and another has moved in. One represents history made and the other history to be made. It will take the ad-

justment of time and perspective to give to the Wilson administration its proper place in the annals of the country.

Speaking among themselves, Washington officials, senators, representatives and others, say that President Harding's cabinet is not the one that he would have chosen if he felt that he could be entirely a law unto himself in the choosing. It probably would be invidious to name the men whose places it is said Mr. Harding personally would prefer to see occupied by others, and so it is better perhaps to "let it go at that."

It does not follow, men in Washington say, because the cabinet in its composition does not in every instance represent the President's initial appointment wishes, that it is not composed of as strong men as otherwise would have been the case. The fact that it is dwelt upon simply is that Mr. Harding, it is said, desired to ask three men into his official family who ultimately were not invited to enter.

Denby and Weeks Really Civilians.

In the Navy department Edwin Denby enters upon his post of duty with the unquestionable good will of the navy officers, for Denby understands the temperament of navy men, knows their service views, and also knows all about the jealousy and the spirit of factionalism which on some occasions protrude themselves during the course of any administration.

In the Army and Navy departments of the government the secretaries may believe themselves to be the directors-in-chief, but they never are so in truth. For the first time in a long while there are a secretary of war and a secretary of the navy who have been members of the armed forces, both of them having served as sailors. Neither of the secretaries, however, was long enough in the service thoroughly to become a part of it in being and endeavor. So to all intents and purposes Secretary Weeks and Secretary Denby are landmen and civilians, and they, like former secretaries, must turn to a service man for advice and guidance.

Indian Fighters Meet at Feast.

The inauguration drew to Washington many men who had a secondary purpose in coming here, and this secondary purpose was not office seeking. There has just been held here the annual dinner of the Order of Indian Wars, and it certainly was a fine lot of old warriors of the plains who sat about the board and lived over the days when they were on the trail of the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, Apaches, Sioux and Nez Perce.

Among those who met at this dinner were Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Charles King, Gen. William P. Hall, Gen. Anson Mills, Gen. Charles Fredric Humphrey and Gen. Wilds P. Richardson, and a lot of other officers younger in years, but none of whom by any means could be considered a youth.

General King of Milwaukee, who is known all over the country as a novelist and who began his "fiction founded on fact" writing when he was Captain King, told the story of the Sioux campaign of 1875-76. Today, in the overshadowing deeds of the great war, the deeds and hardships of the men who fought on the plains are apt to be forgotten. It can be said, however, with perfect truth that no American soldier of the war which has just ended went through worse experiences than those of their older comrades who, in broiling summer and freezing winter, hungry and half-clad, hung on the trail of the elusive red warriors.

Sympathy for the Indian.

Before going any further, let it be said that all through the stories that were told at the Indian Wars dinner ran the notes of sympathy for the Indians whom these men had fought. It can be said that in this latter day these soldiers of the Indian wars who had been true to their duty, distasteful as it was, still feel resentment that it was necessary for them to engage in a killing warfare with the Indians of the West.

General King told of a command of troops which, although it had suffered at the hands of the Cheyennes, had such sympathy and admiration for the foe that the soldiers begged the Indians to surrender and not to continue the battle which meant virtually their extermination.

The stories of those days on the Big Horn the Belle Fourches and the Rosebud, and on the plains of western Kansas, of Colorado and the Panhandle of Texas, to say nothing of the mountains of Arizona, may sound like ancient history, but they were as vivid in recital as if they were the affairs of yesterday. Tales of toilsome marches, with the troops subsisting upon horsemeat, with no bread or coffee or tobacco to sustain them or to cheer them, were the same stories that were told in the East constantly from thirty to fifty years ago, and yet brought no proper appreciation of the suffering and the high endeavor of the men who were carrying out the mandate of their government.

ATLANTIC CITY IS COMING TO LOUISVILLE



VISIT Atlantic City—in Louisville.
Enjoy its ocean view and sandy beach, its gables and amusements.

The great expanse of the Armory will be transformed into a replica of the fashionable seaside city, with its endless variety of entertainment, its fashion shops and hotels, its beautiful beach and ocean view and its world famous board walk with its fashion parade of beautiful women.

The style show feature of the exposition will hold an especial attraction for women. Twice daily the fairest of models will promenade the board walk, displaying the newest spring raiment from America's and Europe's greatest fashion shops, while varied entertainment features and high class vaudeville will make the exposition equally attractive for men. The special feature program will be changed daily.

APRIL FIRST TO NINTH AT THE ARMDRY

AUSPICES LOUISVILLE RETAIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MARCH 27

THE LIVING CHRIST.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 28:1-20.
GOLDEN TEXT—I am with you always, even unto the end of the world—Matt. 28:20.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 27:41-66; Mark 16:1-18; Luke 24:36, 44-48; John 20:1-18; Phil. 2:8-11.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Easter Story.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Our Ever-Present Friend.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Christ Our Living Leader.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christ in the Life of Today.

I. The Empty Sepulcher (vv. 1-7).

1. The earthquake (vv. 1-4). This occurred when the glorious angel descended from heaven to roll the stone away from the tomb. This work of the angel was not to allow Jesus to escape, but to show that the tomb was empty. Christ needed not even the help of a glorious angel, for He was raised up by His own power as the seal upon His atoning work on the cross. The open tomb and the angel sitting upon the stone with calm dignity is a picture of God's triumph over the devil, and the terror of the keepers is a sample of what all of Christ's enemies shall one day experience when He comes in glory to reign as King.

2. The angel's message to the women (vv. 5-7). (1) "Fear not" (v. 5). While the enemies had occasion to fear, these women who loved the Lord received good news from the empty tomb. The Lord will not long leave those who follow Him in love in suspense and dread. The empty tomb puts an end to all doubts and fears. It is the evidence that the question of sin is dealt with, and that God is satisfied and eternal victory is secured. (2) "Come, see" (v. 6). The angel told the women that the Lord had risen and invited them to come and see the place where He lay. The reason He invites them to come in is that He desires them to make sure about the facts. The Lord made special effort to convince the disciples of the reality of His resurrection. He remained with them for 40 days, giving them many infallible proofs. (3) "Go quickly" (v. 7). Having seen for themselves, their responsibility was

to go tell the message. While it is important to be convinced of facts, one should not stay too long because there is work to do. Experience is necessary before testimony. They were to go quickly to the disciples with the message, assured that the Lord would go before and meet them.

II. The Risen King Meets the Women (vv. 8-10).

The women quickly obeyed the command of the angel and were running to bring the disciples word. Jesus met them on the way. Those who have an experimental knowledge of Christ should go speedily to tell others of it. All who go quickly with His message, the Lord will meet on the way. When they saw Jesus, that He was really the Lord, they worshiped Him. They knew that He was the Son of God, therefore entitled to be worshiped.

III. Paying Money to Circulate a Lie (vv. 11-15).

That Jesus arose from the dead could not even be denied by the Sanhedrin. They could see but one way out of the difficulty, that was to bribe the keepers to tell a lie. They had paid money for His betrayal; now they pay much more to circulate a lie about His resurrection. What a wonderful power money has over the lives and consciences of men! It will not only induce people to lie, but it even muzzles the mouths of preachers.

IV. The King's Great Commission (vv. 16-20).

By virtue of His royal authority He issued this great command to the disciples. In order to prepare them to receive this command, He declared unto them that all power in heaven and earth was given unto Him. This is most fundamental. Only as the disciples realize the Lord's power are they likely to go about with the message.

1. "Go, teach all nations." This is the first and primary business of the disciples. The risen and mighty Lord issues this command to all (v. 19).

2. Baptize them in the name of the Triune God. Those who have become disciples of the Lord should receive that rite which signifies that relationship to Him (v. 19).

3. Teach them to observe all Christ's commandments (v. 20). Those who become Christ's disciples should be taught obedience to all His commands. All who thus obey Him shall enjoy His abiding presence. Christ's abiding presence guarantees the success of the enterprise.

Prayer.

In the morning, when you awake, accustom yourself to think first upon God or something in order to His service; and at night also, let Him close thine eyes.—Jeremy Taylor.

EASTER AT ST. MARK'S

Pretty Custom of Feeding the Pigeons in Great Square of Old Venice.



Centuries ago the Italians were wont to celebrate Easter day by casting from the steeples of churches manna in various forms. In Rome cakes were tossed down in this way to the multitudes and as they neared the ground a scramble took place to see who among the populace would be lucky enough to catch them and thus partake of St. Peter's blessing, which the cakes were supposed to bring to the winner.

An interesting tale is related about the pigeons of San Marco. On a Palm Sunday years and years ago, the great doge, attended by his official suite and all the foreign ambassadors residing in Venice, paid a ceremonious visit to the Piazza San Marco. The doge had with him a number of pigeons, each incumbered by a piece of paper tied to its leg. These pigeons he ordered released from the gallery of San Marco, above the great bronze, plunging horses and, hampered thus in their flight, the birds fell an easy prey into the hands of the throng gathered in the piazza. Those who had the good fortune to capture a pigeon took it home to fatten for Easter, but a few of the fowls escaped and sought refuge far up in the cathedral domes.

The fact that the pigeons found shelter here where St. Mark is supposed to be buried rendered them sacred to the populace and from that time on it has been the custom to feed and pet their progeny, especially on Easter Sunday, when at 2 o'clock in the afternoon an extra supply is cast to them, everybody contributing to their seemingly insatiable appetites. Each year this pigeon-feeding time is anticipated joyously by the nature lovers of Venice. During the war, because of scarcity of food in Venice, it was proposed to kill these sacred birds. With their extinction, would have passed one of the prettiest historic practices in the kingdom.

Unhesitating Advance Wins.

"It is not the spur at the start, but the continued, unresisting, unobstinate advance that wins the day."

Owed All to Mother.

All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.—Lincoln.



1—Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Japanese ambassador, and his staff. 2—Commissioner General of Immigration W. W. Husband succeeds A. Caminetti. Those in the picture are (left to right, standing): Samuel Gompers, Jr.; E. J. Henning, the new assistant secretary of labor; T. V. Powderly, division of information; A. Caminetti; (seated): Alfred Hampton, assistant commissioner general; James J. Davis, secretary of labor; W. W. Husband. 3—Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Meat Strike Rests in Conference of Packers, Union Chiefs and Government Officials.

RAIL BOARD HAS ITS PROBLEM

Congress Plans Early Consideration of Tariff and Tax Matters—Germany an Enigma—Allies' Tariff Experiment Interesting—Dim Outlook of Peace in Ireland.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

Hopes for a settlement without strike of the labor difficulties existing in the meat-packing industry, lodge in the mediation-arbitration efforts of the United States government. Secretary of Labor Davis, although new to his position, has been brought quickly into a realization of its responsibilities. In order that he may get off on the proper foot and show the people that he is the right man in the right place, he is neglecting no effort to bring about an adjustment of the trouble which threatens one of the most important items of the nation's good supply.

Although the result of the strike ballot leaves no doubt that the employees are in a mood to attempt a complete tieup and gives their representatives a powerful weapon in the mediation conference at Washington, there is a distinctly optimistic phase in the willingness shown by both sides to take part in that conference. It indicates a desire for a reasonable adjustment, and the fact that the proceeding is occurring under such important government auspices, warrants assumption that it will be more readily productive of results than if left simply to negotiations between the packers and their employees. In the latter event, with both sides thoroughly stiff-necked, a strike would be the logical outcome. The affair has great portent as showing how the present administration proposes to deal with the larger phases of capital and labor strife, particularly as relating to the cost of living and the return to normal conditions.

An important development of the controversy pointing to possible methods of eliminating similar difficulties in the future, is the announced offer of some of the larger packers to democratize their plants. The proposal is to give employees a voice in labor conditions by separating the plants into general divisions covering the principal products, matters of production and mechanical departments, each division to be subdivided into voting precincts of about 300 employees. The employees are to elect delegates to a divisional council which shall in turn choose delegates to a general plant conference board, while the company names an equal number of delegates to both board and councils.

It is proposed that the board shall make recommendations on employment, wages, working conditions, safety, sanitation, recreation, transportation and other matters of mutual interest. These recommendations when concurred in by a majority of the board are to be regarded as decisions binding on plants affected. In the case of a tie, the matter may go to arbitration. Union labor officials denounce the plan as one intended to deceive the employees, disrupt the unions and substitute a shop union controlled by the companies.

The government railroad labor board has a problem in considering the great mass of data and in adjusting present difficulties, and others sure to arise in the near future, between the railroads and their employees over announced reductions in wages. Shippers and organizations representing the public are demanding a voice in the hearings. The big question is similar to the one agitating the packing industry, although no immediate

strike is threatened. The earning sheets of the railroads show that they need more revenue. There is pronounced opposition to obtaining it by an increase in freight rates, as much of the current business depression and low rail earnings is said to be due to high freight tariffs which discourage shipments.

Railroad officials contend that relief should start with lower pay rolls. Naturally, the employees cannot see it. Union officials claim that the railroads are purposely loading up the railroad labor board with complaints and cases so that there will be a long delay in adjudicating the present question, while in the meantime the roads get the benefits of the wage reductions ordered. The whole thing is so acute and at the same time so involved, that it is very likely to be a subject of congressional action at an early date.

President Harding has announced that he will call the sixty-seventh congress into extraordinary session April 11. The tariff and tax programs have not been definitely mapped out, although the statement is made from authoritative sources that the President approves the proposal of Republican congressional leaders to pass a bill preventing the dumping of cheap foreign goods in the United States. A feature of this legislation will be a section or a special bill placing the valuation of imports on a domestic instead of a foreign basis.

Any tariff legislation is almost certain to be of a preliminary nature as the vast number of schedules to be dealt with in a permanent bill will require many weeks' consideration—probably into the middle of the summer. One of the talked about features of the preliminary bill is an emergency tariff on agricultural products. The administration has not been authoritatively committed to this provision although it has strong support in influential Republican circles. In response to the demands of business, tax legislation will come up for consideration; immediately after, if not before, the temporary tariff bill.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover has started out on the program of accomplishment, the "do-things" plan, which his friends predicted he would inaugurate. One of the first problems he has tackled is that of broadening the possibilities of American manufacturers in foreign countries, a necessity if Uncle Sam's ships are to be kept in employment. Mr. Hoover has been meeting with the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, an affiliation of chambers of commerce and boards of trade all over the country, with a view to closer cooperation between his department and the various trade and commerce organizations. Also, it is the intention of the secretary to create an advisory committee for each of ten or twelve chief groups of industries. It will be the purpose of each committee to form a direct connection between the particular industries and the foreign agents of the Department of Commerce.

Beyond the fact that Bavaria has defied the allied powers in refusing to disband its civilian military organizations and that the Berlin reichstag has tabled the order designed to coerce Bavaria, there has been little change in the German situation. The action of the Bavarian leaders and the reichstag was taken despite reports that France intends to occupy Frankfurt and possibly other important cities if refusal to comply with the order persists.

The whole German attitude to the unfulfilled terms of the Versailles treaty, the reparations program and the allied occupation is that, "we are damned if we comply and damned if we don't." The difficulties of either course are so pronounced that the leaders are in a quandary and probably disposed to let the questions solve themselves along present lines of allied action. In the inability of the German government to map out a clear course, its leaders seem inclined to accept conditions as they are and assume an attitude of martyrdom, while they make feeble protests to the League of Nations and continue propaganda in the hope of affecting other

countries to the point of exercising pressure for relief.

If the German government has no other plan in the back of its head and as the entire matter is largely one of economics, it will be solved by an unusual economic method—the application of tariff principles to war problems—not an entirely new method, but one which never before has been applied on such an extensive scale. The spectacle then arises of victors making a forcible but otherwise peaceful occupation of a conquered nation, exercising a supervision over its trade and industries, and collecting in the form of duties—sanctions is the diplomatic word used to cover the ramifications of the transaction—the reparations demanded.

It will be interesting to watch the methods by which the allies shall prevent German goods escaping the tariff embargo through the nearby neutral nations. Already a modified blockade has been suggested, along with an occupation of all the land borders, extending inward if resistance develops, of Germany. To this end comes an intimation, probably most skillfully steered from Paris, that Poland is ready to invade Germany at a moment's notice. The allied Rhineland high commission has in effect recommended to the council of the allied nations that tariff schedules shall not be imposed which will crush the industries of the Rhineland territory, but shall have a punitive effect upon Germany.

The plebiscite in Upper Silesia is expected to affect the situation. If Germany loses that rich territory she will be in position to claim still farther her inability to meet the reparations. If the election throws the country to Germany her economic position will be improved. In either event an excuse will be presented for further negotiations.

Russia's revolution seems to have been checked temporarily at least, with the evacuation of Kronstadt, restoration of a more or less orderly condition in Moscow and the removal of the immediate menace to Petrograd. The operations of the revolutionaries around the latter place were doomed to failure when they failed to take the stronger defenses of the city such as fortress Krasnaya Gorka.

The Red government has been successful, but its weakened hold is seen in the fact that the revolution movement started among the soldiers and sailors, the forces which made the establishment of the government possible and heretofore have been its strongest adherents.

As indicative of the seriousness with which the government is menaced, and its desire to placate other nations is the ratification of peace with Poland and signing of the long discussed trade agreement with Great Britain. The Russians had been reported as massing heavy forces opposite the Polish frontier and making strong threats of a spring offensive. But now they want peace. In the negotiations with Great Britain, which have been long drawn out and the subject of arbitrary appearance, at least, on the part of the soviet authorities, they have capitulated in several respects, the most important being an agreement to cease all propaganda in other countries. Great Britain agrees on her part not to mix in Russian internal affairs.

St. Patrick's day did not usher in the much discussed truce or even important negotiations for peace in Ireland. That such negotiations are not brewing and probable, cannot be stated so positively. Undoubtedly strong agencies are working toward the opening of negotiations. In view of the determined stand of the British government and the equally strong attitude of the Sinn Fein, some change in conditions must present itself before either side feels like altering its position. Lloyd George is reported to favor postponing action on peace until after the elections of the new Irish parliament, believing that they will result in a new Dail Eireann with which he would be willing to negotiate a truce. Meanwhile the state of affairs in the unhappy country continues very bad with the daily toll of murders, executions and disturbances large and grievous.

General College News

BEREANS ON COMMISSION

A group of seventy-one representative men and women of Kentucky have just been appointed by State Superintendent George Colvin to serve as an Advisory Commission to prepare a manual on hygiene and physical training to be used in all the high schools in Kentucky. In this group are four Berea people: Professor Charles D. Lewis, Professor John F. Smith, Mrs. Robert H. Cowley, and Professor Everett Dix.

This manual will be prepared along lines somewhat similar to those employed in preparing the manual for elementary schools last summer. It is a step in the right direction. The physical training of Kentucky's children has been neglected too long already, and Superintendent Colvin purposes to remedy this neglect at the earliest possible moment.

ANTI-TOBACCO LEAGUE

A few progressive people demonstrated that their love of humanity exceeded their love of nature by attending the Anti-Tobacco League Sunday afternoon, when the temptation to go to the mountains was so great.

Rex Ballard opened the meeting with an inspiring talk on "When Shall It Be?" in which he showed how slavery had gone down sooner than the most far-seeing men of that day expected it, how liquor had followed a similar course, and predicted a like fate for the tobacco trade. In view of the increase of sentiment against tobacco and the advance of education, the speaker expressed the hope of seeing the final doom of tobacco in America in the present generation. Ballard always speaks with such depth of conviction that he never fails to stimulate interest in his hearers. After this talk Bradley Kincaid sang a solo and Miss Forman played the accompaniment on the piano. Special music always adds a great deal to a program, especially when rendered by two musicians such as Mr. Kincaid and Miss Forman. The president, Sam Hughes, next gave an interesting discussion of "Our Task." The speech was characterized by the thought and force which Hughes puts into all of his talks.

The League meets again, April 2, and a very enjoyable program will be rendered. Everyone is welcome to this meeting.

IMPROVING THE HOME YARD

Low-Growing Shrubs at Walk Intersections and Corners of the Lot Should Be Provided.

A well-planted home yard with shade trees, flowering shrubs and perennial flowers surely is more valuable and more enjoyable than a barren, unsightly yard of weeds, ashes, tin cans and rubbish. Perhaps the principal reason why we find so many poorly improved home yards is because a lack of knowledge along these lines is everywhere apparent.

A well-planted home yard should provide for the following ornamental features: The yard should be joined to the street by the planting of low-growing shrubs at the walk intersections and at the corners of the lot along the sidewalk.

These should all be low-growing shrubs such as Thunberg berries, snowberries, Japan quince, Rosa rugosa and golden bell. These when planted in groups, from three to five feet apart, will give an informal treatment, and where every home along the street is planted in this way, the entire street is given a boulevard appearance.

If a formal effect is desired along the sidewalk, the treatment calls for the planting of a hedge. For this purpose the holly privet, white mulberry, Thunberg berry or honeysuckle (varietal) should be used.

A GREAT MAN PROMOTED

Berea lost one of its best friends, and the Country one of its most inspiring guides, in the death of Frank W. Gunsaulus in Chicago, last Thursday morning.

Dr. Gunsaulus was one of the rare spirits of his time, a great preacher at a time when great preachers were few and a Christian educator, who not only laid great foundations, but who touched with personal influence thousands of young hearts.

At the age of nineteen he made the decision to choose as his life work, not the stage, where his great dramatic talent might have found expression, nor the paths of literature, which were attractive, but the work of making the truth powerful in the hearts of his fellowmen. His ministry at once attracted attention. After occupying a number of important pulpits, he found his place in the great city of Chicago and has been for many years its first citizen. For three decades almost every young man or woman who came to that great city had some inspiring word from his lips, and his lectures and sermons in other places were eagerly sought and left lasting inspirations and incentives in the hearts of a country-wide audience.

It was his "Million Dollar Sermon" that unexpectedly attracted Mr. Armour so that the great capitalist offered to further such educational schemes as Dr. Gunsaulus might propose. This led to the founding of Armour Institute, an educational establishment with many departments, with a great history already. Less than two years ago Mr. Armour added twenty-five million dollars to his previous gifts.

He had visited Berea repeatedly, giving important aid to President Frost and taking a special interest in the Fireside Industries in Mrs. Ernsberg's Log House, where he loved to be a guest. (In his early ministry he had sought the counsel of our Dr. R. G. Hutchins in some important steps).

Not Chicago alone but the entire Country and the English speaking world were mourners at his funeral. His greatest gift, that of kindling the best in the hearts of his hearers, was emphasized by one quotation, which we repeat:

"But on one man's soul it hath broken,
A light that doth not depart;
And his look, or a word he hath spoken,
Wrought flame in another man's heart."

Whether his preaching or his educational work was of greater value, we need not question; both were unusual and particularly precious in this generation. Untraced in ten thousand ways, his influence will move on and gems like the following will be printed over and over and "learned by heart" by countless men and women, who perhaps never saw his face.

"Guard me for yet another day,
For life is new with morning's ray;
And foes are strange, untrod the way;
Guard me through this an unknown day."

Gird me for yet another day,
Though guarded I must fight and pray;
Teach me to draw my sword or stay;
O gird while guarding me today!

Guide me for yet another day;
Guarded and girded, yet I stray.
Find paths for me and I obey;
Guard, gird and guide me, one more day.

Guard, gird, and guide me every day,
So when all things of time delay,
In morn of heaven by grace, I may
Enter the perfectness of day."

Inez: We had a splendid time last summer. Several of us girls took a tramp through the mountains.
Ima: Did the tramp enjoy himself, too?

Normal Department

Miss Cleo Baker was in town last week visiting Misses Pearl and Thelma Jackson and other friends.

Miss Mabel McClannahan spent several days of last week in Berea. She expected to enter the Normal School at Richmond, Monday.

Juny Hager, being physically unable to remain in school, was accompanied home Monday by his father.

Miss Dessie Nantz enjoyed a visit last week from her mother.

Miss Beulah Whitt was delighted last week to have a visit from her brother, whom she had not seen for eight years.

Miss Mary Snow is able to enter school again, after an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Mattie Wilson was visited last week by her brother from Richmond.

Professor Burr of the College gave a very interesting and profitable lecture in Chapel Wednesday morning. The Normal has derived much benefit from Professor Burr's stay in Berea, and regrets to see him leave for his Wisconsin home.

Miss Parker had her tonsils removed Monday. She is doing nicely.

Monday afternoon the Industrial Art exhibition was given in the Chapel. Embroidery, toy animals and furniture were shown. The sewing exhibition was given at the teachers' Monday afternoon also.

The girls of the teachers' entertained the Senior Class and members of the Faculty Monday afternoon. Everyone had a good time. Punch and cakes were served.

The chapel exercise on Tuesday morning was given over to the girls who had spent the fall or winter term at the teachers' with Miss Southworth. They had a very unique program. After the introduction by Miss Blank, in which the necessity for housekeeping, cooking, and home conveniences, and the desirability of a teachers' in rural communities were clearly explained; a song, "Carry Me Back to Normal Teachers," was sung. This was followed by short talks from Margaret Gidding, Laura Smith, Artie Lee Dye and others. The program ended with a song, "A Volunteer for the Teachers'"; Nola Chambers was at the piano.

On Thursday morning we were splendidly entertained and much benefited by a music demonstration by the music director.

Professor Williams spent the week end in Cincinnati.

The class in First Aid to the Injured conducted chapel Tuesday of this week. Mr. Hall had charge of the class and explained the work as it proceeded. They showed how to put on the arm bandage, make a figure of eight, a spiral reverse, to use a splint, and sling. They also showed how to bandage any part of the head.

WOULD STEER SHY OF CAMERA

Colonel Whittlesley, Leader of "Lost Battalion," Backs Off From Motion Picture Machine.

Although Colonel Whittlesley, an active member of the American Legion, led the famous "lost battalion" through the Argonne and was one of the 54 Americans who won the blue rosette of the congressional medal of honor, he told "Fatty" Arbuckle that he would be "scared to death" if placed before a motion picture camera.

"You can starve a man; you can wound him with bullets," said Colonel Whittlesley during a recent visit to a Hollywood movie studio with the portly comedian, "but you can't dim his love for the movies. Just a few hours after my boys of the Three Hundred and Eighty-fourth had landed in a safe billeting area on being relieved from their perilous position, the whole bunch were in a 'Y' but watching a five-reel comedy."



Foundation School

FOUNDATION REUNION

After three happy years in the Academy and Normal, the members of the Foundation graduating class of 1918 are still loyal to the Foundation School, to Dean Edwards and the other teachers, and to the class.

As an expression of this loyalty the class met for a reunion, Friday evening, March 18, on Dean Edwards' lawn. The lawn was well lighted by Japanese lanterns, and the shining faces of the girls. Among the games played were, dropping the handkerchief, Jacob and Rachel, cat and mouse, and where you are, who you are with, and what you are doing. Dean Edwards and Miss Ritscher took part in the games and seemed to enjoy them as much as the young people.

Then came the climax. All were invited into the dining room and there, upon the table, was a large cake, about three feet long and two feet wide, and lemonade. The cake was decorated with the Foundation colors, pink and green, being covered with a green coat of icing and "Foundation Graduating Class of 1918" in pink letters. Around the edges of the cake was a small green candle for each member of the class present, around the center was a red candle for each teacher of the class, and in the center a large candle for Dean Edwards. Mrs. Edwards cut the cake, then began the eating. Everyone ate cake and drank lemonade to their heart's content, but a large part of the cake was still remaining when all were through. Mr. Taylor and Dr. Cowley, who were especially invited guests of the class, came over about 8 o'clock and added greatly to the enjoyment of the remaining moments of the meeting by their presence. The minutes swept speedily by and soon it was 8:30. The students departed with a feeling of renewed friendship and with a deeper love and appreciation for their former dean.

Those present were: Academy—Nelle Bailey, Millard Broughton, Debbie Faulkner, Oscar Garden, Burton Johnson, Mary Kate Ledbetter, Alfred McDonald, Edward McGrath, Joseph Morgan, Everett Rhinehart, Mattie Strunk, Ralph Sherman. Normal: Harvey Clarkston, Rosa Dalton, Balana Gibson, Stella Lawson, Kate Miller, Wm. Emery Ogg.

The organization, composed of students from Morgan and Magoffin counties, met Wednesday evening at the home of Dean and Mrs. T. A. Edwards. The organization was completed and plans were made for systematic work later.

Of the Ancient Writers.

The excellence of the ancient writers does not consist in a trick that can be learned, but in a perfect adaptation of means to ends. The secret of the style of the great Greek and Roman authors is that it is the perfection of good sense. In the first place, said John Stuart Mill, they never use a word without a meaning or a word which adds nothing to the meaning; they knew what they wanted to say and their whole purpose was to say it with the highest degree of exactness and completeness and bring it home to the mind with the greatest possible clearness and vividness. The ancients were concise because of the extreme pains they took with their epithets; almost all moderns are prolix because they do not. The great ancients could express a thought so perfectly in a few words or sentences that they did not need to add any more.

Alexander Hamilton's Children.

Alexander Hamilton married Miss Elizabeth Schuyler, December 14, 1780. They had six sons: Philip, born January 22, 1782, died November 24, 1801, from a duel wound; Alexander (soldier), born May 16, 1786, died August 2, 1875; James Alexander (lawyer), born April 14, 1788, died September 24, 1878; John Church (lawyer), born August 22, 1792, died July 25, 1882; William Steven, born August 4, 1797, died August 7, 1850, and Philip (jurist), born June 1, 1802, died July 9, 1884.

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See Reason No. 2 next week.

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Mountain Men in History

By Elizabeth S. Peck, Professor of History, Berea Academy

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI

The Youth of St. Francis

In the little town of Assisi, amid the Appennine ridges in Central Italy, St. Francis grew to manhood. His father, being a well-to-do merchant, was able to provide his son with such education and luxuries as the times permitted. Francis, for his part, thoroughly enjoyed the gay, care-free life which his father's generosity made possible. Francis liked to dress gaily and in high style, to join in athletic sports with other boys about town, to read thrilling romances, and to sing gay and charming songs to the music of the lute. Oftentimes he dreamed he was a chivalrous knight riding out upon thrilling adventures, as did the heroes in his stories. His mother adored and petted him extravagantly, and his proud father allowed him plenty of money to spend on the pleasures of youth.

The Change in St. Francis

Then came a time when the youth fell sick. He could no longer enjoy his gay young life, but lay there thinking, thinking, thinking, as the days went by so slowly. When at last he recovered his health, he was a different Francis. The old pleasures no longer satisfied him. He burned to pour out his life in noble deeds. Restless and unanchored, he joined the army, only to find that the military life was not at all the noble life of service which he had anticipated. He soon left the army and then began to consort with the lepers of town, though his gentle, sensitive nature secretly shrank from the loathsome sufferers. His father grieved over the change in the youth who had formerly been so light-hearted and fond of pleasure, and remonstrated with him over his new vagary, but all to no effect.

His Renunciation

At last St. Francis, now about twenty-five years of age, felt called upon to repair a certain chapel in Assisi which was falling into ruins. As his father was away from town at the time, Francis helped himself to his father's wares, presuming that his father, who permitted him to spend so freely for worldly pleasures, would, of course, be willing for him to spend also upon such a noble cause. So Francis loaded a bale of precious cloth upon a horse and sold both horse and goods in a neighboring town. Then he gave the money to the holy men to repair the chapel. When Francis' father returned, he was enraged at his son's act, and accused him publicly of theft. Finally he threatened to disinherit his

son. Francis, upon hearing this, decided that he was perfectly willing to give up his inheritance. He slipped off the rich clothes with which his father provided him, and put on the worn-out clothing of a gardener. Then St. Francis went out into the world a pauper.

The Service of St. Francis

In his heart was the burning desire to find his entire pleasure in service for God. He went out like the apostles had once gone, without staff, without wallet, even without shoes, depending upon charity for his daily bread. He preached to the poor, whom others neglected in those days, he ministered to the suffering lepers, and gave love and help and sympathy without stint to whomsoever he found in need. Other men, moved by his example, sold their goods, gave their all to the poor, and joined him in his simple life of service. The movement spread like wildfire. Soon England, France, Germany, and Spain were invaded by the bare-footed mendicant friars who were trying to follow the example of little Brother Francis!

St. Francis, the Poet

St. Francis was more than a social worker. He was also a poet. While still a youth he had delighted to sing the songs of the French troubadours. Legend related that once in his early days he had sung all night a duet with a nightingale. When he devoted himself to the holy life, his poetic fervor centered about his love for God and for God's good world. The little birds were his brothers and sisters, the sun, the wind, and the fire were his brothers, the beautiful moon and the clear, sparkling water were his sisters, and the fruitful earth was his mother. The ecstasy of poetry was in his finely-tuned soul. For all his ragged cloak he uttered exquisite thoughts in beautiful words, which the world still cherishes today among its rare and precious gems of poetry.

The Greatness of St. Francis

St. Francis is counted great, not for the order of friars which he unintentionally founded, but for the pure beauty of his inward soul. So unselfish was he that he could not be happy and rich and gay, while others were poor and suffering. So devoted was he to our Lord that he felt nearness of the divine in every manifestation of nature. The loathsome leper and the little singing bird were alike God's creatures to St. Francis. All the world is richer today in soul for your having lived as you lived, little Brother Francis.

Just Fancy.

"Whatcher figuring out, Jimmie?" "I'm thinking what a fortune it would be for someone if I could figure out how to harness the energy that is wasted in shimmy dances."—Florida Times-Union.

MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles Sughrue
© Western Newspaper Union

Up to Then, It Was a Nice, Sociable Fight

